

*The*  
**AMERICAN  
RIFLEMAN**



Published By  
The National Rifle Association of America  
Incorporated 1871

3 CENTS

# NEW YORK POLICE TEAM

## *competing in* **NINE** *matches*

### **WIN ALL** **NINE**

## *with Peters .38's*



You would expect "New York's finest" to use the finest ammunition. And they do! They use Peters *exclusively*, and look at the results! Highest honors! More trophies and medals added to an already large collection! The New York Police Pistol Team may truly be proud of its achievements in the season recently closed.

They competed in *nine matches*—and won *all nine*—meeting approximately seventy teams! The matches were shot at various places in the East. As a result, the New York Team became possessors of the following championships:

- Inter-State-Inter-Collegiate Championship
- Maryland State Championship
- Eastern Regional Championship
- North Atlantic States Championship
- New England States Championship

The members of the team also won many individual contests in which they competed



against several thousand of the best pistol shots in the United States.

In making this outstanding record the New York Police Pistol Team used Peters .38 S. & W. Specials, thereby sustaining the verdict of other crack police teams and top-notch pistol shots.

There's a reason—nearly fifty years of experience are back of Peters Ammunition—and it is the *only* ammunition scientifically verified by Sparkography, which checks performance to an amazingly accurate degree. Tell your dealer that you want the ammunition that wins records.

Here is the New York Police Pistol Team and some of the medals and trophies won in 1932. From left to right the members are: Charles Migliorini, Herbert W. Kochler, Adolph P. Schaber, Arthur V. Sackett, John L. Wendel.

**THE PETERS CARTRIDGE COMPANY**

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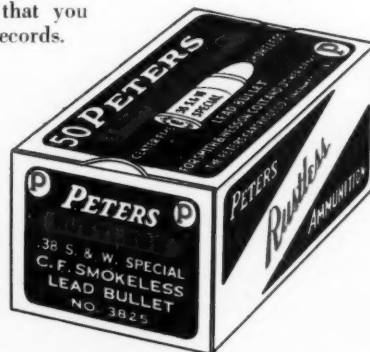
New York

KINGS MILLS, OHIO

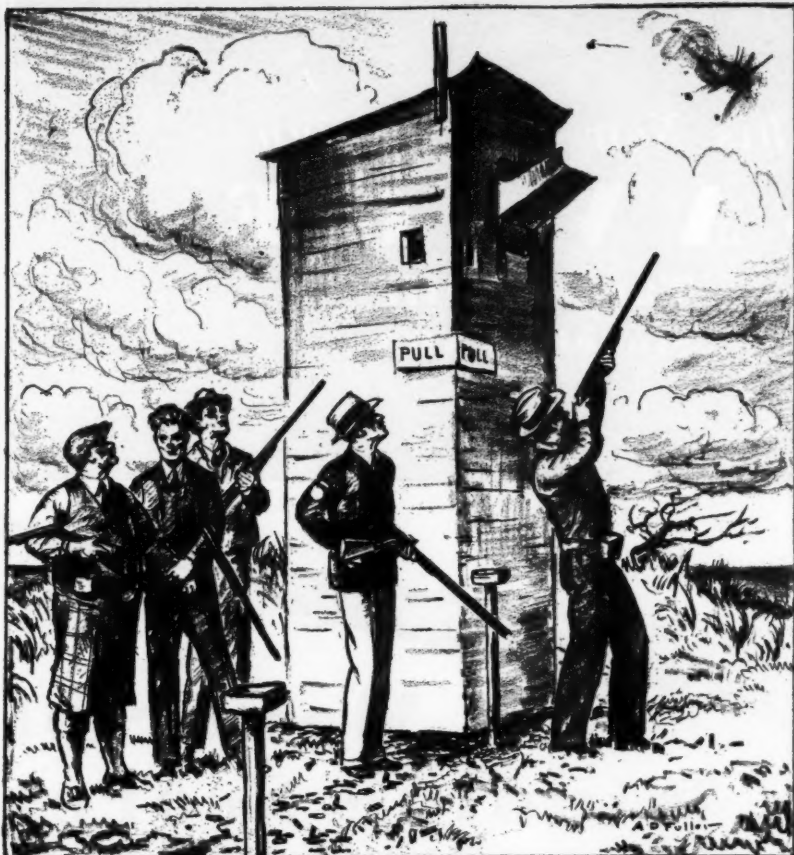
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# *PETERS*

## AMMUNITION



**AMMUNITION YOU CAN SHOOT WITH CONFIDENCE**



## SKEET

"When  
good  
fellows  
get  
together"

Don't wait for an invitation—just barge in on the nearest Skeet shooting club where there's always a glad-hand and a welcome awaiting you, and learn for yourself what a grand and glorious sport Skeet shooting really is. Start shooting with your favorite field gun—it may be the ideal gun for Skeet—or Skeet will tell you why your gun has not given you the right results in the field—that's Skeet.

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The popular gun in Skeet shooting and the one most widely used is the Remington "Sportsman" in 12, 16 and 20 gauge, 26-inch barrel with modified choke or improved cylinder bore. It is lightning-fast—that's why it is so effective. For those who like the slide action repeater type the Remington Model 31 is an excellent gun. Although comparatively new in the field the Remington Over-and-Under in 12 gauge is used extensively.

It's a simple matter to start a Skeet club and lay out the grounds. Let us tell you how to do it. We will be pleased to send you a booklet and also folders describing the kind of guns and ammunition that will give you best results. Your dealer has this equipment or can get it for you quickly. Address: Remington Arms Company, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.



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### Shells That Will Boost Your Average

Start right—for all Skeet shooting use Kleanbore Skeet Loads. They are fast, snappy and dependable and besides they've made a whirlwind record winning championships. The Nitro Club Kleanbore Skeet Loads have six brown-colored scatter-loads in each box. These are to smash the incoming targets at doubles at stations 1, 2, 6, 7 and 8. And they will do it like nobody's business. At a lower price you also have your choice of the popular Kleanbore Shur Shot Skeet Loads.



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*This New 1933 Design*  
**SAVAGE**  
 Target Rifle  
 Model 19 NRA

PRICE  
**\$29<sup>75</sup>**



**Maker of  
 Winning Scores**

Refinements suggested by expert riflemen have been incorporated in this modern target rifle raising it to a new high standard of excellence. Particularly gratifying to the expert are: [1] The new lightning-fast speed lock, [2] The new Savage precision rear sight, [3] The enlarged loading port, [4] The easy smooth functioning of the bolt and new magazine, [5] New design stock. The high standard of barrel accuracy is maintained. Here is a really fine arm in which the rifleman instinctively feels the complete confidence so essential to success in keen competition... Yet the price is *extremely moderate!*

**SPECIFICATIONS**

**Stock:** New design. **Barrel:** Weight increased to meet requirements of expert target shooters, yet light enough for hunting. **Magazine:** 5-shot detachable; new design, built of heavy material. Spring snap lock at rear of magazine. **Loading Port:** Large, open, for easy single loading. **Bolt Action:** A redesigned striking mechanism reduces lock time to less than 2/1000 of a second. Cocks on opening stroke of bolt. Adapted to all high speed .22 long rifle cartridges. Recessed bolt head. Additional locking lug on bolt. Firing pin and bolt of special alloy steel. **Sights:** Front, straight blade; barrel drilled for telescope sight blocks. Aperture rear sight of heavy material, strong, rigid. Elevation and windage adjustment with positive click graduated to one-half minute of angle. **Weight:** About 8 pounds. See this rifle at your dealer's. Handle it. Test its action. Send the coupon.



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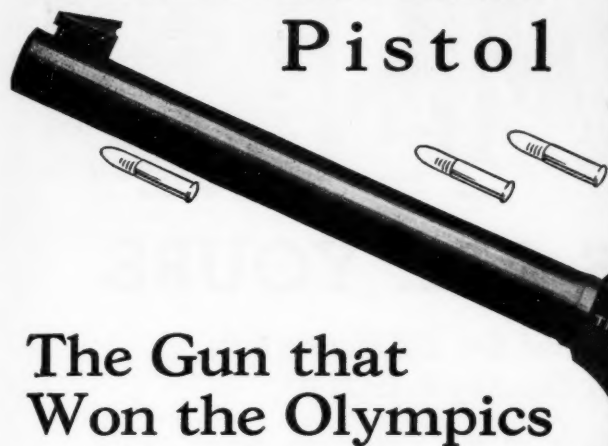
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Kindly send descriptive folder on the new Savage Model 19 NRA Match Rifle. Also, Savage Catalog.

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# ... a thorobred 10 Shot Automatic Pistol



## The Gun that Won the Olympics

When broad-shouldered Major Renzo Morigi of the Italian Facisti Militia shot his way to victory in the 1932 World Olympics — he was shooting a Colt Woodsman Automatic Pistol. Crack shots from eight countries were entered in this gruelling test of speed and accuracy — and from this list emerged Major Morigi as the new World's Champion. With his Colt Woodsman Model he had put 6 shots into 6 targets in 2 seconds, to win. The lightning speed of the Woodsman and its uncanny accuracy had won for it the title of World's Champion — a title it richly deserves. Small wonder the Woodsman is the most popular .22 Caliber Automatic Pistol in the World.

## ..uses the powerful HIGH SPEED Ammunition!



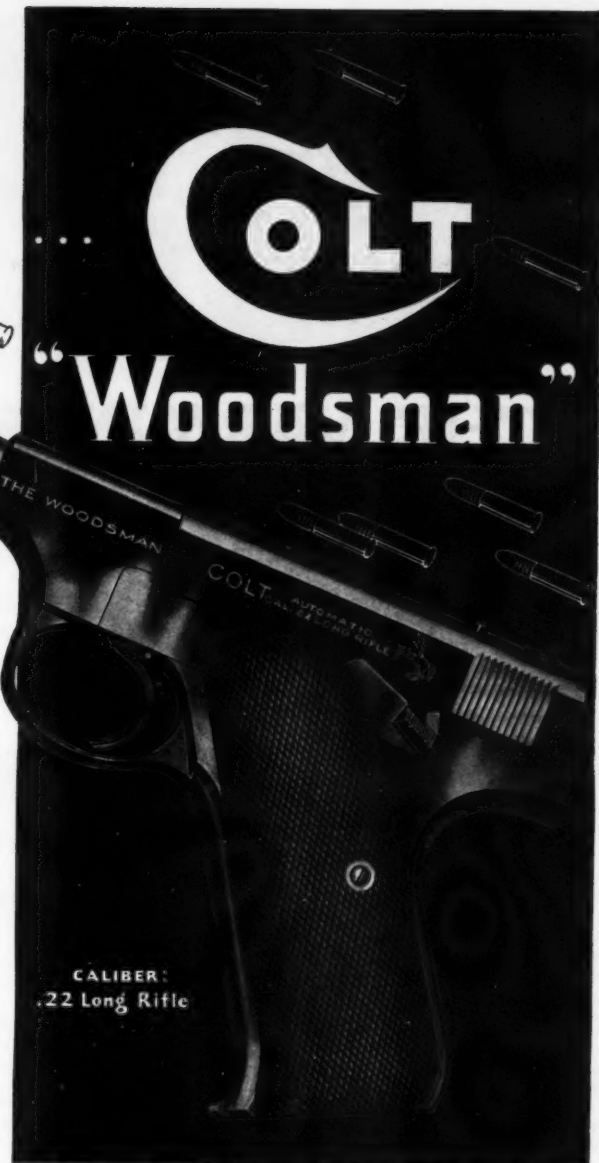
The Woodsman handles the new high speed ammunition with complete safety — due to its new type housing built of special steel. Or use the regular if you prefer — with either type you will find the Woodsman the sweetest shooting pistol you have ever handled.

### SPECIFICATIONS

Cartridge: .22 Long Rifle (lubricated) regular or high speed  
Capacity of Magazine: 10 shots  
Length of Barrel: 6½ inches  
Length Overall: 10½ inches  
Distance Between Sights: 9 inches  
Stocks: Checked Walnut  
Trigger: Grooved. Finish: Full blued  
Weight: 28 ounces  
Sights: "Patridge" or "Bead," adjustable for elevation and windage

**COLT'S PATENT FIRE ARMS MFG. CO.**  
HARTFORD, CONN. U. S. A.

Phil. B. Beckett Co., Pacific Coast Representative, 731 Market St., San Francisco Calif.



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Here's a contest you'll enjoy. Prizes for the best, most interesting, authentic story of the bringing down of game with a Colt Revolver or Automatic Pistol. Prizes—An Officers' Model .38 for the best game story in which a Colt Revolver is used; a Woodsman Model for the best story in which a Colt Automatic Pistol is used. A committee of three, none of whom is connected with Colt's, will judge the contest. Interesting and unusual stories are what count. Entries include permission to reproduce story. No entries returned. Though not necessary, photographs, if available, helpful. All entries must stand authentication. Entries close September 1, 1933. Winners announced in November Outdoor Magazines. Enter your most interesting experience in Colt's "Game Story" contest.

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Colt catalog

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Hartford, Conn.  
Send complete Colt catalog and detailed information regarding the Colt Woodsman.  
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City..... State.....  
R-2



Badger



Coyote



Bobcat



Woodchuck

## THE VARMINTS ARE YOURS

With the **NEW Winchester Model 54 .22 Hornet Rifle**  
Your Long-Range Varmint Shooting Is **GOOD**

**O**VER iron sights, a woodchuck's head at 200 yards is plenty long range. Scarcely half the size of the standard 8-inch bull's-eye. No white paper around it. Yet you'll not hesitate with your new Winchester Model 54 .22 Hornet Rifle. The rifle that *puts varmint shooting at long range on a pedestal*. Able to *horn out* all other competitors at turkey shoots.



Winchesterproof Steel

The Rifle You Want  
For Year 'Round All-Around Enjoyment

**T**HERE is another new high-speed Winchester, too. Here it is. Developed from the famous Model 03 .22 Automatic. Made with new pistol-grip buttstock, new wider, rounder forend, and chambered for a new, faster-traveling, longer-range, harder-hitting cartridge. Take-down.



The **NEW**  
**Model 63**  
**Winchester**  
**.22 Automatic**

Shoots the new high-velocity, long-range, powerful *ix* Long Rifle Winchester Super Speed Stayless or Western Super X (non-corrosive priming) cartridges. Reloads itself after the first shot. Magazine holds 10 shots.

Ideal for fast work at moving targets, running game, or crippled wildfowl. Try it on jack rabbits—from horseback or the car.

**F**IRST you get a barrel that is Winchesterproof steel, an alloy steel so heat-treated as to have advantages above any other commercial barrel; not even equalled in the finest custom-made target barrels. It is 24 inches, specially chambered and bored, with the closest precision, for fine target shooting.

Next, there is its lightning-fast lock speed. That is new. It takes away nothing from the well-known advantages of the Winchester Model 54's long-stroke firing pin. There is, in fact, more ease in operating the bolt. And the flashing lock speed improves accuracy by beating the inevitable "wobble off" of your aim. Ignition shortened over 50%.

Velocity at muzzle 2,400 feet per second. The trajectory of the bullet to point of aim at 200 yards, at its greatest height, midway, is only 3.5 inches.

Its copper-jacketed soft-nosed bullet, traveling 34% faster at the muzzle, and with 56% more muzzle energy than that of the new high-velocity .22 Winchester Super Speed, breaks up

on impact with the ground. This minimizes ricochets. But when it hits game—it is just too bad!

Bolt is highly polished, for working smooth and fast. Safety marked "Safe" and "Fire."

Stock is selected walnut, oil-finished, N.R.A. type, with shotgun butt and short, well-curved pistol grip and deep, well-rounded forestock. Grip and forestock finely checkered. Steel buttplate with non-slip checkering. Swivels for 1-inch shooting gunsling; N.R.A. style sling can be furnished.

Five-shot magazine, of staggered type, is *sure feeding and fully enclosed*.

New low ramp front sight base and Lyman Gold Bead. Lyman No. 48 W receiver sight, with micrometer elevation and windage adjustments; eyecup is furnished. Receiver matted, front and rear, and tapped for telescope mount.

Low ammunition cost. Use Winchester Stayless or Western Lubaloy (non-corrosive priming) .22 Hornet cartridges.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO.  
New Haven, Conn., U. S. A.

# WINCHESTER

TRADE MARK

# The AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

VOL. 81, No. 3

MARCH, 1933

## WHY?

The American Rifleman is the official organ of the National Rifle Association of America, created and maintained to accomplish the following objectives:

1. Assistance to legislators in drafting laws discouraging the use of firearms for criminal purposes.
2. Prevention of the passage of legislation unnecessarily restricting the use of firearms by honest citizens.
3. Teaching the safe handling of firearms to both adults and young men and women, and providing safe ranges, interesting competitions and attractive trophies, to reduce haphazard shooting.
4. Encouraging adequate police instruction with firearms and providing instruction courses and instructors.
5. Developing higher standards of marksmanship in the uniformed Services constituting our first and second lines of defense.
6. Assisting commercial and government arms and ammunition factories in the development of improved guns and ammunition.
7. Providing shooters in small communities with the same opportunity to obtain the latest and best in shooting equipment as is enjoyed by the residents of the largest cities.
8. Providing new shooters with unbiased information which will avoid their wasting money on equipment not suited to their needs or purse.
9. Standing firmly behind all proper efforts to maintain an adequate but nonmilitaristic national defense program for the United States.
10. Maintaining proper permanent records of achievement in rifle and pistol shooting similar to those maintained by the respective National organizations interested in other competitive sports.

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# EDITORIAL

## Our Business Is Everybody's Business

THERE is material in this issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN—authentic, reliable information—in ample quantity to explode a fallacy which has in the past kept thousands of American shooters from going along shoulder-to-shoulder with the members of the National Rifle Association. This fallacy is to the effect that the average sportsman does not need to worry very much about antigun legislation, on the theory that such legislation is directed only at the pistol and revolver. There is listed in this magazine a total of 53 bills which have been introduced in 19 State Legislatures during the first six or seven weeks of the current legislative session. *The summaries of these proposed laws indicate very plainly that the lawmakers nowadays are not worrying nearly so much about just the pistol and revolver shooters' activities as they are about the sport of shooting as a whole.*

Some of these laws propose a state excise tax on shotgun and rifle ammunition (in addition to the existing 10 per cent Federal tax) which in some cases would run as high as 40 per cent. Some of the bills would prohibit a father from teaching his son how to handle any kind of a gun until the boy had reached voting age. Several of the bills propose to outlaw machineguns, and in many cases the wording of these so-called machinegun bills is such as to outlaw every semiautomatic pistol, rifle and shotgun.

Facing a situation of this kind, what intelligent sportsman can any longer believe that he can afford to sit on the sidelines and refuse his support to the single organization in the United States which consistently and persistently fights the efforts of that noisy reform element which is intent not merely upon the abolishment of the pistol and revolver, but upon the restriction, by whatever means can be put into effect, of absolutely all shooting activity in the United States?

On one side of the picture we have sportsmen giving of their time and money

for the conservation and propagation of our game, fish and forests, and on the other side we see thousands of these same individuals sitting idly by while the attempt is made to disarm them *so that they will never have the pleasure of going afield in the forests which they are helping to plant, in search of the game which they are paying to have conserved and propagated!*

The experience of the National Rifle Association has amply demonstrated that with proper organization and with intelligently-directed campaigns these attempts in State Legislatures to disarm the sportsmen can invariably be overcome. That same experience has indicated, however, that without proper organization the efforts of individual sportsmen are of no avail.

It is too much to expect, of course, that all the 8,000,000 sportsmen of this country will ever be banded together into one organization, but if only 1 in every 10 could be enrolled into the compact, aggressive, experienced ranks of the N. R. A., there would be an end to the ever-broadening efforts to make an outlaw of every man in the country who loves a gun. This end can be accomplished at no expense to those loyal shooters who have made the N. R. A. the organization that it is today—no expense except that of a little consistent endeavor and persistent missionary work in the telling of the *true* story to their sportsmen friends. The antigun crowd have not permitted "hard times" to interfere with their activities. The sportsmen of this country *must not* permit "hard times" to interfere with the enlargement and perfection of their organization. There is no alternative for this endeavor on your part except a constantly tightening noose of restrictive legislation around the neck of the shooting game in this country—not merely the pistol shooting game, not merely the rifle shooting game, but *the entire sport of shooting both at the targets and in the field.*



# *The* AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

MARCH, 1933

## Checking Rasps—and Their Use

By ELLIS CHRISTIAN LENZ

**"I**S THERE a shooter with soul so dead" who has not wished for a nicely-checked area on a favorite firearm, not thus adorned? We all, at some stage in our guncrank careers, appreciate the desirability of good checking.

The middle grade of rifle or shotgun is usually devoid of checking, and any addition of such nature is acquired at the owner's wish and at a cost that seems high to the uninitiated. The buying of an unchecked gun is similar to buying a horseless carriage in the Days of Pre-Everything. Tops, and even lamps, were considered as extras and were paid for as such in order to get a "deluxe" job. The stock model ran just as well, and as often, but the proud owner had to carry an umbrella and was subjected to other minor annoyances. Likewise, a Springfield Sporter DCMFOB will shoot with, or outshoot, any custom-built .30-'06 produced, but the Sporter will handle "sweeter" and look better with a judicious amount of checking on the fore-end and pistol grip. The Sporter thus adorned assumes "character," and becomes less of No. So-and-So. Makers of cheap firearms attempt to dazzle the trade by providing checking

n'everything. This checking has the appearance of being stamped on the wood, and you wonder just how it is done instead of accepting it as an asset. Checking which deserves the name should be well cut, on a good design, and not a mere "wash" of lines.

The first duty of good checking is to provide a nonskid handhold, and the other attribute, nearly as essential, is to enhance the appearance of the piece. Furthermore, your gun assumes a pleasingly greater value in the marts of trade.

The best checking is seen on the product of custom makers, and the more costly factory-built arms. Between the really cheap arms and the luxury product we find the great middle strata of guns whose basic construction is sound, but the moderate price is made possible only by the omission of checking, which means costly handwork. This great middle class includes our Springfield Sporter as well as commercial target and sporting guns, to say nothing of the multitude of remodelled "as-ises."

The desire to do your own checking does not manifest itself as a rash, being much more subtle, and prevalent during the

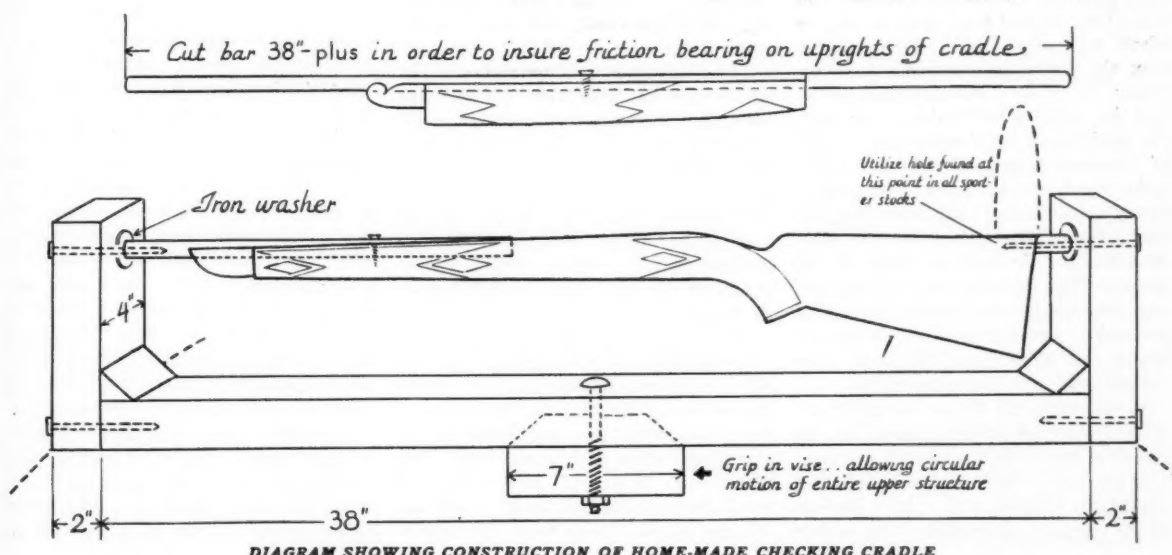


DIAGRAM SHOWING CONSTRUCTION OF HOME-MADE CHECKING CRADLE

Seven Lean Years. After trying my hand at stocking, I came to believe that there must be no limit to my powers, and I craved to add checking to my repertoire. Just something nice to know, like mastering the zither.

I found that checking is quite an arduous task, but with practice the difficulties vanish and the tedium is leavened by a feeling of accomplishment. Gunsmithing is an art, and checking is a highly specialized branch of the art. Checking is to be undertaken seriously and not in a spirit of levity, unless you are fond of playing practical jokes upon yourself. I've seen some amateur checking which reflected the perpetrator's attitude as clearly as words, and much more permanently. The stock was checked instead of the owner going to a movie, and the result showed that the gun suffered as well as the picture industry.

In this machine age we shooters, as a class, are peculiar. Might as well admit it. We like to do things for ourselves. Most of us like to alter or make the tools of our great sport. While this interest does not always make for great individual bullseye-tamers, it is one of the large contributing factors which helps to cement the ranks of the True Believers. The mere act of firing a gun does not make or hold a shooter. The true shooter is endowed, or cursed, with a natural bent that calls and keeps him in the fold. There exists in him an inherent love of firearms, and back of that, in most cases, a mechanical aptitude. It is this desire for artistic and mechanical expression that makes him spoil stock blanks and cast wrinkled bullets until he knows how to do these jobs right. This same striving persistence makes more Rifle Experts each year.

Shooting requires coordination of nerves and muscles, as well as passable eyesight. Any refined mechanical operation or handicraft calls for these same qualities, and that is why we find most shooters with an inborn mechanical "feel." They not only have the desire, but they also have the ability, to create. Records disclose the fact that many splendid shots come from the surgical and dental professions. Some of these gentlemen, who do not shoot, make hand-wrought jewelry or antique furniture as a hobby. If the gun bug gets them it is not long before they are doing stocking, and devising all kinds of gun gadgets. The lightning will strike almost regardless of the shooter's actual trade or profession, but the likelihood is greater where the daily bread depends upon manual dexterity or creative ability.

In the foregoing I have seemingly digressed from the subject at hand, but the object of this tract is to enable the amateur checker to creditably finish a job of checking. I believe that a brief analysis of the attitude and aptitude of the worker

in approaching his task is quite necessary. A man who fails at checking is usually very fair, in that he blames himself and considers that he has bitten off more than he can masticate. He also admits that the professional checker's price for the job was very fair. However, there persists the notion that success would have been his if he had approached the task in a little different way. He is quite right.

One man who has suffered in his efforts complains that, "the trouble with those fellows who tell you how to do checking is that they learned so many years ago that they have forgotten what mistakes they made while they were learning."

I won't hamper the reader with any such unfortunate condition, because I learned just long enough ago to have all my mistakes fresh in mind.

I would respectfully suggest that before ANY work is begun the checking novice should letter a placard and tack it over the work bench; it should clearly state that **HASTE MAKES WASTE**. The usefulness of this placard is unlimited in that it applies to any number of situations encountered in life; maybe you, too, have had to order extra trigger parts.

C is for cradle, which a checker can't do without. The cradle is the frame, or device, in which the stock is held during the checking operations. The professional stocker is equipped with a substantial cradle which is built of wood and steel and cannot be duplicated by utilizing materials found about the average home. Results and liking for the work later on may dictate the desirability of your owning a professional cradle, but for the present we shall not commit ourselves to that extent. You can build a serviceable cradle in a short time, and though it may make a noise like the mill wheel in a melodrama, it will serve you very well. A piece of two-by-four, a broom handle, a carriage bolt, some spikes and a few hand tools for constructing, are about all that is required.

I shall rely upon the illustration to carry the burden of description; except that after the framework is spiked together be sure that you adjust the broom handle and stock so that the assembly is  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch longer over all than the distance between the uprights, producing a binding fit and thereby holding the stock at any desired position while it is being worked upon—otherwise you will have free-wheeling at its free-end.

The sketch shows the cradle rigged for a one-piece stock (Springfield Sporter). The supplementary sketch above, shows the method of handling the fore-end of a single shot; merely use more broom handle and a wood screw to secure the work. Revolver and pistol grips may be held in much the same manner, using a small bolt through the escutcheon hole. The check-

ing of a full military stock or a target model having a long stock (earlier Savage N. R. A. 22) merely requires that the cradle be constructed to greater length.

A rifle or shotgun buttstock can be handled by drilling a  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch hole in the butt, necessarily removing the buttplate, and inserting a short, snug-fitting rod. Clamp the free end of the rod in the vise jaws; the buttstock will be held solidly, yet may be turned against the friction fit of the rod in the wood.

We come to this matter of checking tools. "Tools" is too broadly descriptive; it lacks definiteness. The implements used in checking, are, in the final analysis, highly-specialized wood rasps. I have christened these implements "Checking Rasps," and as such they will be herein designated.

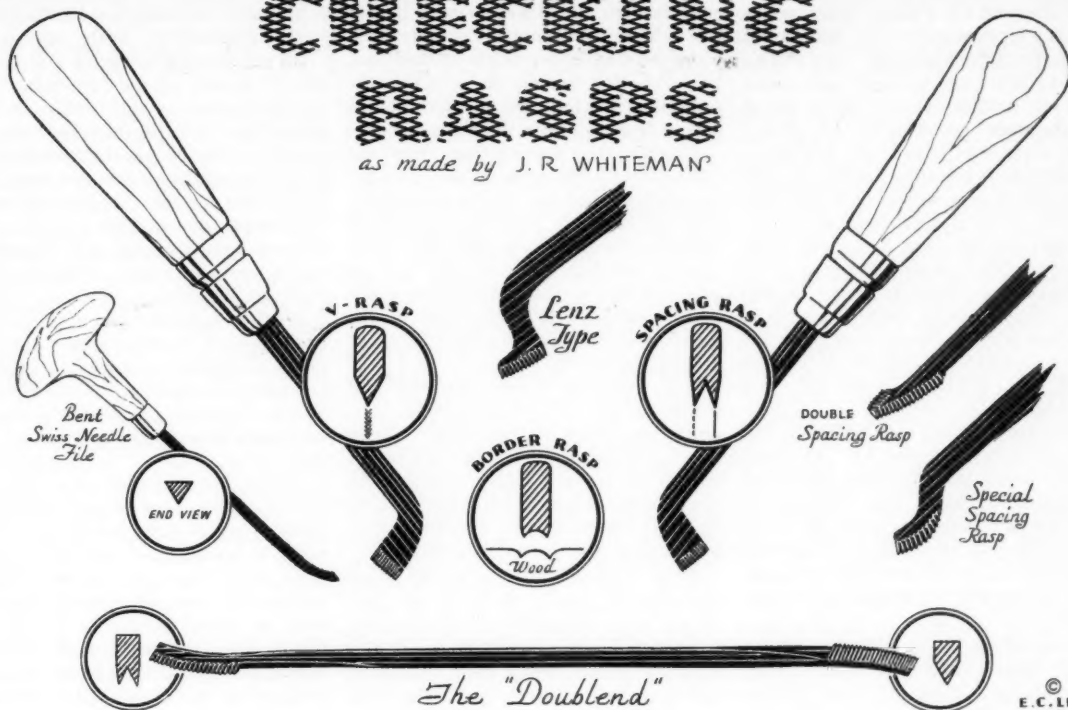
Altho bent spikes and umbrella ribs have been used in lieu of checking rasps, I do not believe that the amateur should handicap himself in the matter of rasps. Needed rasps are few and of reasonable price, and as no orthodox tinkerer counts the cost of time, the rasps are amply paid for after the first acceptable checking job. The manufacture of checking rasps is not vested in any major industry, and the buyer must secure his rasps from some individual maker in whom he may repose confidence. I have used JRW Checking Rasps, as made by J. R. Whiteman, associated with the Hart Arms Company, in Cleveland. Mr. Whiteman is a craftsman of the old school who delights in perfection of workmanship and material. The rasps come in different types, are substantial in size, hand filed, and hardened to perfection. Barring rank abuse, the rasps are a lifetime possession. Most of these rasp sets come with good handles attached. Others, made of  $\frac{1}{8}$ -inch stock, are about eight inches long and have a rasp on each end; they may be used this way, but if desired may be sawed in two at the center of the shank, which is unhardened, and fitted with handles to suit individual taste. Again, the picture section shows good checking rasps with which I am familiar.

Primarily, for any particular checking job, there are but three rasps with which we need be concerned: the v-rasp, the spacing rasp, and a border rasp. In addition, a bent Swiss needle file is useful in a supplementary way. These rasp sets, sold as such, usually contain a couple of v-rasps (differing in angle of cutting edges), three spacing rasps (for variously-sized diamonds), a border rasp, the bent needle file, and a six inch flexible steel rule.

Presuming that you are properly equipped with rasps, it is best to play around a bit with odd pieces of flat walnut to get the feel of the rasps. This initial experimenting will benefit you as well as

# CHECKING RASPS

as made by J. R. WHITEMAN



the rasps. New rasps occasionally have a super-keen, harsh-cutting tendency, but with a little use this objection disappears and future satisfaction is assured. Try to cut an area of diamonds which are not too square. The natural tendency of the beginner is to bring forth some pretty square diamond. The proportions of diamonds should be at least three-to-one, or three times as long as they are wide. Some artisans very successfully, and habitually, check four-to-one diamonds. They maintain that such diamonds will hold up better on the grade of walnut commonly found on Kraggs and the like.

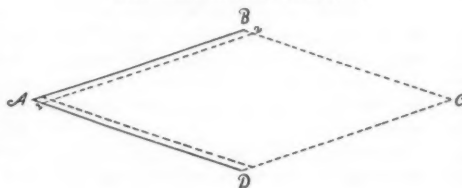
You will find that handling the rasp, at first, will be rather unnatural and difficult. Remember the first time you grunted into a gunsling? Since then you have been able to tighten it a couple more notches, and you like it. Most new problems, if they deserve the name, present difficulties at first, but man is an adaptable creature and can learn to use a checking rasp as well as a tight gunsling.

You will possibly find that the most satisfactory method of holding the rasp is to allow the handle to rest in the palm of the hand, extending the index finger somewhat along the top of the rasp shank. Individ-

uals decide this for themselves, and no two will maintain precisely the same view in the matter. They differ here much as they do in the matter of holding a pen while writing.

Most shooters have discarded stocks or fore-ends lying about, possibly saved against this very day. Put your victim on the cradle. On a piece of cardboard, draw a three-to-one diamond, 4 inches long; cut it out and hold it over a well-curved surface of the experimental job, and scribe or pencil the outline, being careful to observe that the diamond rests lengthwise with the grain of the wood. And for reasons to be seen later on, the outside lines of ANY diamond design, or a design based upon diamond angles, should never be more than penciled or lightly scribed on the surface of the wood at the beginning of operations. This little problem will pretty well embody the essentials of all

EXPERIMENTAL DIAMOND



checking efforts, and all that follows, beyond this initial problem, is merely a detailed description of methods used in placing checking on prescribed areas.

At this point it is well to stress the importance of locating the cradle in a place where you may work comfortably and with good light. The cradle may be fastened to a table, or in the vise at your work bench. Standing while working is probably best, but if you can contrive to sit, go to it. Kneeling and prone are practically impossible.

Returning to our experimental diamond, I show a sketch with sides designated A, B, C and D. You will note that after being traced down, the diamond appears to be distorted, due to the curved area over which it has been applied. However, you KNOW those lines are straight, so follow them and HAVE diamonds. Seize your v-rasp with all the assurance you have now developed, and starting at D, rasp out line DA; being careful to hold the rasp so that it is in a straight line with your forearm, and absolutely parallel with the cut to be made. Consciousness of this requirement at all times is necessary to the control of the rasp; and later, in deepening cuts, this precaution will keep the rasp from leaving the



cut and spoiling a few diamonds. Do not employ dash and abandon in scoring this initial line with the v-rasp; rather, nudge along in a forward-and-retreat fashion, but continually advancing the cut. This method enables one to continually check up on any tendency of the rasp to depart from the guide line. This first line, in any design, is the most important. It must be as straight as is humanly possible to make it, because it is a master line, and any deviation in it is reproduced and even magnified in succeeding lines; and it requires real skill to rectify the mess you'd get into later on. Such error may conceivably produce a partial row of diamonds in the design whose presence may be rather hard to explain. **UTTER EXACTNESS MUST BE MAINTAINED IN ALL INITIAL CUTS.**

Turn the cradle, and following the initial procedure, cut line AB. Contrary to some belief, use only your right hand in handling the rasp. You may want to cover the job after it is done, but don't do it while you are working. Use your left hand to steady the work and to slightly rotate the work as the progress of the rasp dictates.

You now have DA and AB, two well-cut straight lines. Select your spacing rasp, preferably the medium one; about 16 lines to the inch. Place the left-hand cutting edge of the rasp (left, in relation to your working position) on the line AB at A, and carefully follow the line previously established with the v-rasp.

A well-made spacing rasp is so constructed that the left cutting edge is very slightly deeper than the right edge, thus obviating the necessity of tilting the rasp, and enabling the operator to follow the initial v-rasp cut in a natural way, as well as allowing the right cutting edge to begin biting only after the left edge is safely entrenched.

You may experience some natural difficulty in following lines over this curved surface, but this must be mastered, because if you ever attempt a full beavertail fore-end you will have to extend continuous lines around corners that will be less than right angles. Stay with it, remembering that all this has been mastered, and improved upon, by many men before you.

By this time you will also have found the desirability of expelling puffs of breath on the work to dispel the "sawdust." This simple act will probably counteract any natural inclination to hold your breath during this initial experience.

You have now rasped along line AB until you plainly discern line 1-2, rasped into being with the right edge of the spacing rasp. Use line 1-2 as the next guide for the left edge of the rasp, and proceed as before. Continue this cycle of operation carefully and painstakingly, and you will

be gratified to find that the last line in the area will, or will very nearly, coincide with guide line DC. At this stage you will have noted the wisdom of not having committed yourself to an initial deeply-marked line, DC. The last cut on the area actually establishes this line, and the last cut will seldom truly fall upon the guide line.

Retaining the spacing rasp, turn the cradle to its initial position and use your previously-rasped line, DA, as your guide. (All this, of course, in relation to a right-handed operator.) As the right edge of the spacing rasp begins to cut, you will see your first line of diamonds formed. Continue forming the succeeding rows of diamonds until your last cut arbitrarily establishes boundary BC.

Now, with the v-rasp, go over and deepen all the lines, twice over the area being considered a "once-over." Only actual experience will enable you to determine the amount of downward pressure to put on the rasp in making these deepening cuts; texture of your particular piece of walnut is also a governing factor.

While deepening, be very careful in approaching the edges of the design so as not to run over, although your border rasp will finally eradicate small crimes of this nature. Usually, about four once-overs will have sufficiently deepened the lines, as well as having shaped the diamonds to more of a point. Obviously, the lesser-angle v-rasp will permit you to secure greater depth of cut with minimum pointing of the diamonds. Whichever course you pursue, it is often desirable to finally smooth your cuts and bring the diamonds to more of a point with the bent needle file. I find little use for the bent needle file when working on a dense piece of walnut, as I can get the result I desire with v-rasps only. Some checkers make the diamond tops very sharp, and others, of which I am one, prefer the tops a tiny bit flat. This latter method is after the manner of the English checkers, and I believe that such an area is very nearly as efficient in gripping as, and is more resistant to battering than, the sharp-top diamonds.

Taking up the border rasp, you now make a substantial cut all around your diamond pattern, using the extreme outside cuts of the design as the guides for the left edge of the border rasp. At the corners of the design allow the little diamonds to form that will be produced by the border rasp. Unless you have had some bad run-overs, the rasp cuts in the pattern will all stop cleanly at the inside edges of the border. If you have no border rasp, simply make a deep, clean cut with the v-rasp (or spacing rasp, if you desire a double-line border), and let that serve as the border.

Brush the whole job thoroughly with a stiff brush; a soft brass bristle brush such

as is used on suede shoes is very good. The exact method of securing such a brush is left to the individual, and I disclaim all further responsibility in the matter.

Oil the checked area with a 50-50 mixture of linseed oil and turpentine. This mixture penetrates the freshly-cut wood and acts as a base for the linseed oil which should be brushed into the checking afterward. A toothbrush that has seen better days is fine for this. Except with calculated intent, do not allow pure linseed oil to stand in the checking, as it will gum and create some quite unnecessary work and words on your part.

It is presumed that you have checked a good diamond on that curved surface, and in the process have learned to go slowly and with well-considered movements. You have also learned a number of things that come only through personal contact with the problem.

For example, texture of the walnut reacts on the rasp after the fashion of certain kinds of paper under a steel pen. Some paper is hardsurfaced and ideal to write upon, while other paper is pulpy and the pen stutters, and such paper should not be used for writing purposes. By the same token, there is some walnut, especially native, that should never be checked. Unfortunately, this hard-to-check walnut is present in quantity, and like the poor, will always be with us.

Most D. C. M. Sporter stocks are bad offenders in this respect. The wood itself is serviceable for stocks, but the indifferent quality of the walnut, combined with the oil treatment given it, makes these stocks a real checking bugaboo. I am very partial to a "20-or 22-lines-to-the-inch" diamond, but that rasp must be laid aside when considering the checking of a D. C. M. stock. The 18-line rasp is more suitable, and even that will kick up a lot of "fur" in the soft, pulpy streaks of the grain. You'd soon see where smaller diamonds would perish under such conditions.

In 1923 I purchased a Springfield .22 while at Camp Perry. Colonel Stodter, the then D. C. M., very obligingly selected for me a stock with a pretty grain pattern, particularly in the buttstock. Through the ensuing years I have become greatly attached to the rifle, and recently decided to check and inlay it in a manner befitting my esteem for its performing qualities. I learned about Sporter stocks from it. A satisfactory job was secured only at the cost of time much in excess of that required to do the same job on Circassian or best grade native walnut.

Among the expedients I had to resort to was that of allowing linseed oil to gum in the checking, and then lightly re-rasp. This semihardened oil seemed to help

(Continued on page 23)



# Many Important Decisions Reached at Annual Meeting of Association Leaders

**T**HE Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association, the governing body of the sport of rifle shooting in the United States, assembled in Washington on Friday, January 27th, for their Annual Meeting. Approximately half of the sixty Directors of the Association answered the roll call when the meeting was called to order by the Second Vice-President, Karl T. Frederick. In addition, there were a number of interested spectators and guests from among the Life Members of the Association and the various arms and ammunition manufacturers and outdoor magazines.

One of the important jobs of the Board of Directors each year is the election of the officers and additional members of the Executive Committee who have active control of the Association's activities and policies between meetings of the Board of Directors.

The officers and additional members of the Executive Committee elected to guide the policies of the Association during 1933 were:

President, Brig. Gen. G. A. Fraser  
1st Vice-President, Mr. Karl T. Frederick  
2d Vice-President, Mr. Gustavus D. Pope  
3d Vice-President, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr.  
Executive Vice-President, Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord  
Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. C. B. Lister  
Commander Melville S. Brown  
Maj. S. M. Harrington  
Col. J. M. Coward  
Mr. F. W. Parker, Jr.  
Col. A. J. Macnab, jr.  
Mr. Frank J. Schneller  
Lt. Col. R. F. Gadd  
Lt. Col. Basil Middleton  
Mr. Thurman Randle  
Mr. Ray C. Bracken

To the list of Honorary Presidents, the name of Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth was added.

In the reelection of General Fraser as President, the Directors followed out the policy of electing the Association President for two consecutive terms. The by-laws of the Association provide that this is the maximum length of time which a President may serve.

Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, whose long and extremely valuable services to the Association are well known, was honored by election to the list of Honorary Presidents, where he joins past Presidents F. M. Waterbury, L. M. Rumsey and Benedict Crowell.

The Second and Third Vice-Presidents, Karl T. Frederick, of New York, and G. D. Pope, of Detroit, were elevated to the First and Second Vice-Presidency, respectively, and L. W. T. Waller, of Pennsylvania, was elected Third Vice-President. The elevation of Major Waller to the

Vice-Presidency left a vacancy among the additional Executive Committeemen, which was filled by the election of Ray C. Bracken, of Ohio. Mr. Bracken is one of the best-known and most generally well-liked handgun shooters of the Middle West.

The reports of the executive officers of the Association, the Executive Vice-President and the Secretary-Treasurer, are always a center of interest at the Annual Meetings of the Board of Directors. Particular interest attached to these reports this year because of the prevalence of the question, "How is the N. R. A. getting through the depression?"

The report of the Executive Vice-President, Brig. Gen. M. A. Reckord, indicated, as had been expected, that the Association had shown an operating loss for the year 1932. It was probably a pleasant surprise to the majority of the Directors, however, to learn that this operating loss was no greater than had been the operating surplus in 1931, the net result being that the N. R. A. for the two depression years, 1931 and 1932, had broken even. The surpluses which had been accumulated from year to year during the past decade and which had been invested in interest-bearing bonds, amounted to such a figure that the financial position of the Association is excellent. All of the Association's investments are still paying the full coupon rate of interest, and it has not been necessary to dispose of any of these bonds in the present depressed market.

Numerous operating economies, including reductions in salaries, were effected during 1932, and the further economies planned for 1933 are such that no operating loss is anticipated for this year, and the excellent financial position of the Association can undoubtedly be maintained without impairment.

General Reckord then reported the successful result of his efforts to have the War Department Appropriation Bill increased in the House in the amount of \$50,000, to provide that much additional money for the Director of Civilian Marksmanship to use in assisting civilian rifle clubs in the year beginning July 1, 1933. He stated that it had been impossible to obtain the necessary funds for holding the National Matches in 1933, however.

General Reckord then mentioned the successful effort which had been made to have the New York State Legislature repeal the Sullivan Law and substitute the Uniform Firearms Act, an effort which

was, however, nullified by the action of Governor Roosevelt in vetoing the bill which had been passed by the State Legislature. General Reckord stated that the effort to secure the repeal of the Sullivan Law was being undertaken again this year, and expressed his hope that, due principally to the action of the New York State Association of Police Chiefs in approving the substitution of the Uniform Act for the Sullivan Law, Governor Lehman of New York would approve the action of the State Legislature if the N. R. A. were successful in again leading the fight to have the State Legislature repeal the Sullivan Law and substitute the Uniform Act.

Highlights from the report of the Secretary-Treasurer concerning the promotion and extension activities of the Association were:

"Personally, I do not feel that it is the business of this Association to be too much concerned with profit-making. If you can accept this viewpoint, there are at least four outstanding reasons for particular gratification concerning the present status of the Association. Many of our friends and all of those who are not so friendly have felt that should any one of these four things happen, the National Rifle Association would be hard put to continue.

"The first is the fact that we have just completed the third and the worst year of the depression period. \* \* \* Far from being put out of business by this situation, the N. R. A. is extremely active and in splendid financial condition.

"The second thing which has happened is the complete exhaustion of the supply of Krag and other cheap, obsolete arms available for sale to our members. Some of our very best friends have said that without these cheap arms to use as "bait" the Association would be unable to maintain its membership list. \* \* \* The exhaustion of the supply still finds the N. R. A. in business and with no intention of going out of business.

"The third thing that struck us this year was the elimination of the National Matches. It has been rather surprising to me to find how many people have felt that the National Rifle Association might properly be named the 'National Match Association,' under the misapprehension that after all the principal function of the Association was tied up with the National Match Program, and the principal source of income to the Association lay in the income from memberships and entry fees received at the National Matches. We had no National Matches in 1932, but we are still very much a going concern.

"The fourth thing that occurred was the cutting in half of the appropriation available for assistance to civilian clubs. Here was another step which in the minds of many people must invariably result in a fatal curtailment of activities for the Association. To show how far wrong this theory was, let me say that we organized during 1932, in the face of positive information to the new clubs that they would probably be unable to obtain any

Government assistance, a total of 361 new clubs—more than one new club for every working day. Of these new clubs 95 were Junior organizations; 266 were Senior organizations.”

“We instituted a plan allowing members to purchase Life Membership by paying \$2 a month. Between the first of November, when the plan was announced by a page advertisement in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*, and the thirty-first of December, 659 such deferred-payment Life Memberships had been accepted. An unexpected feature of this enterprise was the fact that a considerable number of men sent in the full \$25 payment in cash. The net result was that, aside from the 659 deferred-payment Life Memberships, the Association showed for the year a net increase of fully-paid Life Memberships of 82, having a total of 2,807 such members as of December 31st.”

“The total number of affiliated clubs increased by 60 during the year, amounting to 2,726, of which 771 were Junior Clubs. The figure at the close of 1931 was 2,066, of which 800 were Junior Clubs.”

“State Associations have been increasingly active during the year. Six new State Associations were chartered, bringing the total to 25.”

“In connection with the development of State Associations, which the national office is actively encouraging, there is one feature which should be constantly borne in mind by those Directors who are in close contact with their own state organizations. I refer to the natural tendency of a State Association as it increases in activity and strength to work out its own programs, develop its own postal competitions and to gradually grow away from the national body. \* \* \* The inevitable outcome of failure to work closely with the national body is a gradual disintegration of the State Association, with the result that eventually the national organization has again to go into the state and reorganize it.

“The reason is that, occupying as it does a detached position, it is possible for the National Association to settle by arbitration or disciplinary measures those questions which are continually arising in regard to questionable shooting practice, improper application of shooting regulations, possible misappropriation of funds, overstepping of authority by various officers, etc. The officials of State Associations, on the other hand, are elected because they are personally and favorably known to the shooters throughout the state. When any of these delicate questions calling for a detached judicial viewpoint arise, the State Association officials find themselves in the embarrassing position of having to make a decision affecting men or clubs personally known to the officials for a long time. As a result, whichever way the decision is rendered, personal antagonisms too often result, and the process of separation and disintegration gets under way.”

“Reverting now for a moment to the matter of Junior activity, it is decidedly encouraging to know that a total of 40,909 Junior Qualification awards in the various grades from Pro-Marksman to Distinguished Junior Rifleman were issued during 1932—an increase of almost 2,000 over the 38,788 which were issued in 1931. Here again we have a new annual record.”

“Our postal matches during the past year were not so well patronized as they have been

in the past. While this was unquestionably due in considerable part to the prevailing depression, it was also due to some extent to the localized efforts of the State Rifle Associations above mentioned. Postal competitions can very easily become a source of embarrassment to State Rifle Associations because of the absolute necessity of making prompt and impartial investigation of all unusually high scores. I feel that State Associations will find it advisable in the long run to concentrate their activities on those shoulder-to-shoulder leagues and tournaments which they are much better equipped to organize and manage than the National Office, leaving the handling of postal competitions to the experienced personnel at National Headquarters.”

“Two new steps which are of interest primarily to the pistol shooters have been taken by the Association during the past year in the perfection of a 50-foot Standard American pistol target and a 25-foot Standard American pistol target, the latter intended primarily, of course, for basement shooting.”

“Operating at the smallest expense yet charged against that division, our Publicity and Press Relations Section has done a remarkably good job during the past year. \* \* \* We may conservatively estimate that more than 112,000 newspaper items including the name of the National Rifle Association appeared in the newspapers of the country during 1932. There should be added to this the very large number of published items in which overconscientious editors used our releases but deleted any mention of the National Rifle Association. There must also be added the tremendously large number of local items concerning rifle and pistol shooting which our affiliated clubs are now finding it possible to get into their home-town newspapers because of the missionary work which has been done among the editors by our National Press Relations office.

“Numerous metropolitan newspapers are now requesting annually by letter and telegram a complete summary of the rifle and pistol champions of the year for inclusion in their annual sports summaries.”

“Our Technical Division has been doing an excellent job. \* \* \* We have had the pleasure of working this year with several of the manufacturers in our field in the development of new products or the rebuilding of old ones along those lines which our experience has indicated to be most desired by the shooters of this country. In several cases we have been able to save the manufacturers both money and embarrassment by calling their attention to errors in design before the product was actually placed in production.”

“Police activities for the year were almost at a standstill as far as active personal promotion was concerned. However, our prior missionary work continued to produce results, with an encouraging increase in the general interest among police departments in the subject of small arms marksmanship.”

“In the matter of legislation, beyond the points mentioned by General Reckord in his report, I might say that the current sessions of the State Legislatures are producing the usual crop of firearms proposals of one kind or another. \* \* \* The one type of legislation which needs to be most closely watched at this time is tax legislation. Usually through ignorance of technicalities, but sometimes through deliberate intent, it is frequently proposed to impose on ammunition taxes which

would in effect be prohibitive. Because of the admitted need of a broadening of the tax base at this time, this type of legislation is particularly difficult to combat.”

Mr. Lister also stated that the greatest effects of the depression had been felt by the Association during the months of December, 1931 and January and February, 1932, the losses gradually subsiding after that time and arriving at the vanishing point in July. Beginning in August and continuing through to the end of the year, slight gains had been evidenced in various departments from month to month.

Mr. Frederick, in commenting upon the reports of the active officers of the Association, called the attention of the members of the Board to the objects of the N. R. A. as set forth in its by-laws, and expressed the opinion that, while every possible economy should be exercised in the operation of the National Headquarters Office, as long as the accumulated surpluses of the Association were ample to continue the established program of promotion and extension work, this program should be continued. “It is not the object of the National Rifle Association to show an operating profit,” Mr. Frederick said. “Such profits cannot be paid out to anyone in dividends, and should therefore in my opinion be devoted in times of stress like the present to an even more intensified effort to accomplish the real objects of the Association, which are to create the maximum of interest in rifle and pistol shooting as a sport and as a means of national defense.”

Upon motion of General Kemp, of Pennsylvania, the Directors then amended the by-laws of the Association to make the date of the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors one week later than has been the case in the past. As amended, Article Three, Section 3(a) of the by-laws of the N. R. A. now reads:

“Annual Meeting: The regular annual meeting of the Board of Directors will be held on the first Friday of February of each year, on the call of the President. Notice of the time and place of such meeting shall be mailed to each Director and Director-elect at least fifteen days before the date of holding the meeting. At this meeting the officers for the ensuing year shall be elected and such other business as may come before the meeting shall be transacted.”

Maj. F. W. Parker, Jr., of Illinois, then substantiated the remarks of Mr. Karl Frederick previously made regarding the real aims and purposes of the N. R. A., and the Board of Directors by a formal motion went on record as approving this policy as a guiding principle for the coming year.

At the Meeting of the Executive Committee, on the following day, a number of very important policies were outlined for 1933.

The first of these matters was a rather radical revision in the sales policies of the N. R. A. Service Company. The N. R. A. Service Company was originally established for the sole purpose of making it possible for members of the N. R. A. to obtain rifles, ammunition, accessories and targets which were suitable for target shooting purposes—equipment which at that time was not generally carried in stock by local dealers because of the relatively high cost and comparatively small demand. With the steady expansion of the popularity of rifle shooting as a sport, the dealers throughout the country have found that it was good business to carry in stock these guns and accessories to supply the local demand. As this condition has improved from year to year, one of the primary needs for the existence of the Service Company has gradually disappeared.

During the past two years the situation in the sporting goods trade has been such that the price structure has been more or less shot to pieces. Local dealers, competing among themselves, have cut prices almost without regard to cost in many cases, with a result that in thousands of instances members of the N. R. A. have been able to purchase the kind of guns and equipment they wanted from their local dealers and at a lower price than the 10% off standard retail which has always been the price fixed by the Service Company. So long as these conditions prevail—namely, the handling of good arms and accessories by local dealers and the sale of such arms and accessories locally at extremely modest prices—the function of the N. R. A. Service Company is being performed by the local dealers.

It was accordingly decided by the Executive Committee that during 1933 the business activities of the N. R. A. Service Company should be radically curtailed to the point where only those items would be generally offered for sale which were not carried in stock by local dealers. However, under this plan, any member of the Association desiring any shooting equipment which his local dealer cannot or will not stock will be able to obtain what he wants from the N. R. A. Service Company, just as he has been able to do in the past. By curtailing the general sales activity of the Service Company, the amount of correspondence and stock record work will be so simplified that it will be possible to materially improve the service on those items which are being sold and shipped to members. Greater efforts will also be made to persuade dealers throughout the country to carry the official National Rifle Association targets in stock so that members and clubs can obtain satisfactory targets with-

out the delay and expense incident to ordering them from Washington.

The question of attempting to finance International Teams for 1933 was of course an important one for the Executive Committee to consider. It was decided that conditions did not warrant this expense, and that unless material improvement was shown during the early months of the year, no United States International Rifle Teams would be sent abroad during 1933. The customary matches by cable will of course be continued.

Another matter which received a great deal of attention from the Executive Committee was the question of National Rifle Association Matches which would do as much as possible to sustain interest in rifle and pistol shooting during the period when no National Matches can be held. Numerous weaknesses developed in connection with the Regional Match plan which was undertaken in 1932, and as a result of the experience gained and the recommendations received from shooters throughout the country, it was decided by the Executive Committee that for 1933 the established State Rifle Associations should be given the opportunity to program competitions for the N. R. A. National Trophies instead of individuals attempting to compete for these trophies on a regional basis as was done in 1932. It was further decided that these important National Trophies and the accompanying medals should be awarded on the basis of the scores made in *all* of the sanctioned state events, the scores of all competitors in these state matches to be forwarded to the National Headquarters Office and the competitors from all shoots to be ranked on one master ranking list, special state medals meanwhile having been awarded to the winners of the various matches at the State Shoots.

There are, of course, some sections of the country which are not represented by properly organized State Rifle Associations, and in those sections other properly qualified organizations such as the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard will be asked to arrange tournaments.

In order to avoid conflicts in the national ranking list in the case of men who compete in more than one State Match, it was decided by the Executive Committee that the score made at the *first* match in which a competitor fires will constitute his official score for national ranking purposes. He may, however, compete in as many additional matches as may be open to him, and will be eligible to win the state medals.

The Executive Committee also decided in this connection that the conditions of several of the important team matches such as the A. E. F. Roumanian, Enlisted Men's Team Match, etc., should be

changed so as to permit the entry of regimental or other teams in order to meet the requirements of state competitions.

From the standpoint of the small-bore shooters, the most important decision reached by the Executive Committee was probably the one pertaining to the holding of a single National Small-Bore Tournament. Instead of attempting to divide the small-bore trophies among several regional or state shoots, as was done last year, all the national small-bore trophies of the N. R. A. will be competed for this year at some one central tournament. If such an arrangement meets with the approval of the Adjutant General of Ohio and the Ohio State Rifle and Pistol Association, this central small-bore tournament will be held at Camp Perry, which is about as close to the center of population of the small-bore populus of the country as any available range.

The DeWar, Fidac and International Railwaymen's Matches will be fired at the same time and place as this National Small-Bore Tournament.

A new regulation concerning the sitting position was adopted by the Executive Committee, and is of great importance to those clubs maintaining indoor ranges. Since the elimination of the crossed-leg sitting position at the National Matches, numerous attempts have been made to make the National Match sitting position feasible in the gallery. It was finally decided at this Executive Committee Meeting to provide an entirely new sitting-position rule. The existing rule to govern National Match and military rifle fire will remain and will be defined as the Army Sitting Position. The additional regulation will be defined as "Any Sitting Position" and will be permitted only in those matches conducted by the N. R. A. in which the conditions of the match specifically provide for "any sitting position." This new regulation reads as follows:

"Any Sitting Position—any sitting position with buttocks on ground, rifle supported by both hands and one shoulder only. The left hand (or in case of a left-handed shooter, the right hand) must not rest on leg and knee. Elbows approximately on knees."

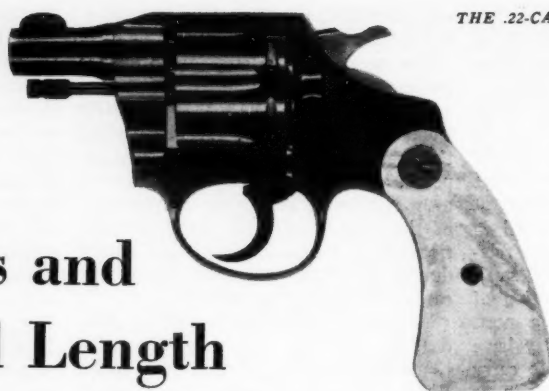
This manner of settling the problem is in line with the policy adopted some years ago of providing two standing positions so that without conflicting with the National Match Regulations, competitors in the N. R. A. Small-Bore Matches might adopt those positions which best satisfy their particular requirements.

Another important step taken by the Executive Committee was in regard to the approval by the Association of commercially-manufactured shooting material. Since the establishment of a Technical

(Continued on page 24)



# Revolver Ballistics and Barrel Length



THE .22-CAL. "BANKER'S SPECIAL"

By  
MAJ. J. S. HATCHER

**T**HIS article really covers two distinct subjects, but they are so intimately connected that it is difficult to separate them and still make a coherent story. First will come a description of an entirely new type of self-defense revolver—a caliber .22 Colt Police Positive with a 2" barrel. The second part of the article deals with the general subject of barrel length as affecting revolver ballistics, and some rather startling conclusions that the investigation of this subject brought out.

Several years ago the Colt Company produced two separate types of very short-barreled revolvers. One was the Detective Special, which is the Police Positive Special with 2" barrel. The Police Positive Special, as most of our readers perhaps know, shoots the powerful .38 Special cartridge, but the gun is built on a smaller frame than the .38 Military and Police; the .38 Official Police (formerly the Army Special), and the .38 Officers' Model, all of which are of about the same size.

As stated above, this .38 Police Positive Special is made on a smaller frame and is the smallest size gun made that will take this powerful .38 Special cartridge. If there is any drawback to this small-size gun for this big cartridge, it is the fact that owing to the light weight of the gun the recoil is extremely noticeable.

At the same time that the Colt Company brought out the

Detective Special, they brought out a gun of about the same size, though with a shorter cylinder, called the Banker's Special. This was the old Colt Police Positive with the barrel cut off to 2 inches. It shoots the .38 Colt Police Positive cartridge, and is about the smallest thing made in the shape of a high-grade .38-caliber revolver. While not as powerful as the .38 Special, it is amply powerful for ordinary uses of self-defense, and several years ago our Post Office Department made this gun standard for the railroad mail service and bought many thousands of them.

In using this gun I was surprised at the accuracy that could be obtained with the 2" barrel. It occurred to me that this would be about the most satisfactory gun for self-defense under certain conditions. In these days it is unsafe in many parts of the country to go out after dark in an automobile without having a gun handy, and this .38 Banker's Special takes up ex-

tremely little room when worn in a shoulder holster or when stuck in the waistband of the trousers.

There is just one consideration here, however, and that is that if a gun is ever to be used for self-defense the chances are that it will be in the dark, and any shooting done with it to be accurate must have been preceded by such a large amount of shooting with the same gun that the pointing will be instinctive, and that instead of looking at the sights all that will be necessary will be to extend the hand in the direction of the assailant and pull the trigger, much as one would toss a ball at a man approaching in the dark.

This proficiency can easily be attained at the expense of a moderate amount of shooting, but the .38 Police Positive cartridge is a full-size center-fire cartridge that costs quite a respectable sum if it is to be used in any quantity for practice. I thought, therefore, that it might be a good thing to get an exact duplicate of this gun

in caliber .22 so that enough shooting could be done to attain the desired proficiency.

With this end in view I asked the Colt Company to take a .22 Police Positive revolver, which has exactly the same frame as the Banker's Special, and cut the barrel off to 2 inches. I told them that as the gun would be used mostly for shooting by the method of instinctive pointing rather than

THE LAUNDRY SOAP USED IN THE TESTS





by deliberate aiming with the sights, it would be satisfactory for them just to cut the barrel off and neglect the sights entirely. They said, however, that it would be no trouble at all to put sights on this gun the same as on the Banker's Special, and when the gun finally arrived it was the exact duplicate of the Banker's Special in every way, except that the bore was .22 instead of .38 and the handle was rounded off at the butt so as to be less bulky when carried in the shoulder holster.

In the picture of this gun the round shape of the stock will be easily observed, and this is quite a help. It will also be noticed that the gun is equipped with a pearl stock. I obtained a gun with the regular walnut stock but have also tried the pearl stock because the shape is entirely different. In the walnut stock the handle gets thicker and thicker as it goes down toward the butt, whereas with the pearl stock the handle gets thicker down to about the screw that goes through the stock, and from that point on down to the bottom the handle gets thinner again.

While pearl is not as good a material for revolver handles as walnut on account of its tendency to become slippery when the hands have perspiration on them, these pearl stocks are nevertheless very comfortable and pleasant to use on account of their superior shape on these guns. I found somewhat to my surprise, that I was able to do slightly better shooting with the pearl stocks than with the walnut ones.

Now having obtained this gun for the purpose of using it as an understudy for the .38 Banker's Special, I soon came to the conclusion that instead of using it for an understudy, I would discard the

Banker's Special entirely and use this gun exclusively, not only for practice but for any actual occasions when I needed to carry a gun with me for self-protection.

It may be quite a shock to some of our readers to think that a .22 revolver would be considered a suitable gun for such a purpose. However, the reader that is surprised by such a viewpoint perhaps has not carefully investigated the effect of the new high-velocity hollow-point caliber .22 cartridges. It is quite true that these cartridges do not have the number of foot-pounds of energy in them that the larger cartridge has, but they have a most terrific shocking effect owing to their comparatively high velocity and the manner in

which they expand on striking flesh or bone. The actual foot-pounds of energy are not as important in killing effect as many people have supposed. A pugilist striking a man on the chest with a boxing glove may transmit many foot-pounds of energy to his opponent without inflicting permanent damage; while on the other hand, a man stabbed in the chest with an ice pick would probably be killed, though the foot-pounds of energy required to do it would be practically nil.

A caliber .22 high-speed hollow-point pellet striking flesh will create a terrific wound, with tremendous shock, yet the energy expended in foot-pounds on the victim is far less than that which one football player transmits to another in scrimmage. Personally I should rather be shot with a .45 automatic at close range than with a .22 high-speed hollow-point.

Ordinary yellow laundry soap has about the same resistance to passage of a bullet as flesh, and a .38 Special or .45 fired through a cake of laundry soap endways will simply make a round hole through the soap, whereas a caliber .22 hollow-point fired into the same bar of soap will tear it all to pieces. I tried this experiment with this little revolver in my cellar, and the results are shown in the photograph, which illustrates for comparison a cake of soap shot with Western Marksman .22, which is of the ordinary outdoor variety; with the Western Super-X solid point, which is of the high-speed variety, and with Western Super-X hollow-point, which is a high-speed hollow-point cartridge.

Both the Marksman and the Super-X cartridges just made long holes through the cake of soap, of about the same size

22 CALIBER RIFLE

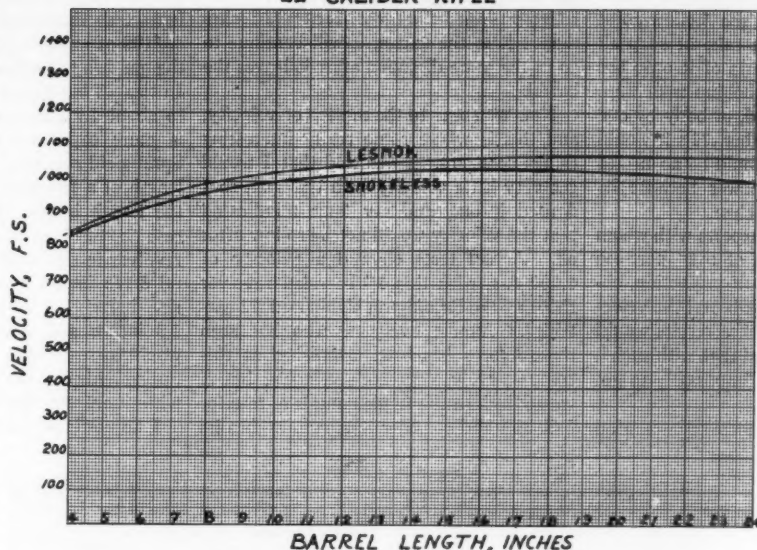
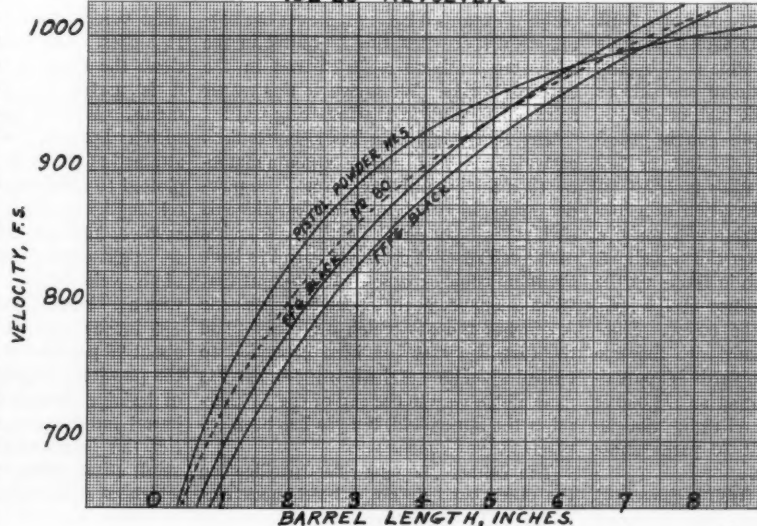


CHART NO. 1

CHART NO. 2

.32-20 REVOLVER



and character as those made by the .38-caliber bullet, whereas the hollow-point cartridge simply tore the cake of soap all to pieces, distributing parts of it onto the ceiling and walls. If a holdup man were hit in the arms, legs, head, or body by one of these hollow-point caliber .22's it would be just too bad; there would be no use of worrying about shock power because he would be through right then.

Some of the firearms experts with whom I discussed the question of a 2" barreled caliber .22 revolver for self-protection, objected that with this short barrel the velocity would be so low that the results would be poor. Others objected that with such a short barrel it would be impossible to get any accuracy.

We will discuss the accuracy question first because it is the shortest and easiest to dispose of. I have done quite a bit of firing with this gun, using the regular sights and firing at 20 yards at the Standard American Target. I find that my average score is about 80 on this target as against about 91 with the Colt Officers' Model 6" barrel, or the Smith & Wesson K-.22. This score of 80 on the Standard American Target at 20 yards means a group diameter of about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  or  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and it will be seen that the accuracy is not bad at all; but I will say that shooting this gun just a little has demonstrated the fact that great care must be used in lining up the sights, as it is extremely easy to get a wide shot by letting the sights get a little to one side or the other, or the least bit high or low.

The sight radius of this gun is just 3 inches, and the range is 60 feet or 720 inches; thus the sight radius is  $1/240$  of the 20-yard range. A deviation of  $1/100$  inch in lining up the sights will make a difference of 2.4 inches on the target. A deviation of  $1/1,000$  inch in lining up the sights will make a difference of .24 inch, or about  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch, on the target. Sight triangles that I have made with this gun show that my error at 20 yards is approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch on the target or  $2/1,000$  at the sights. The 6" barrel sight triangles show about .2" error at 20 yards under average light conditions.

As far as barrel length itself is concerned, there is no reason why good accuracy

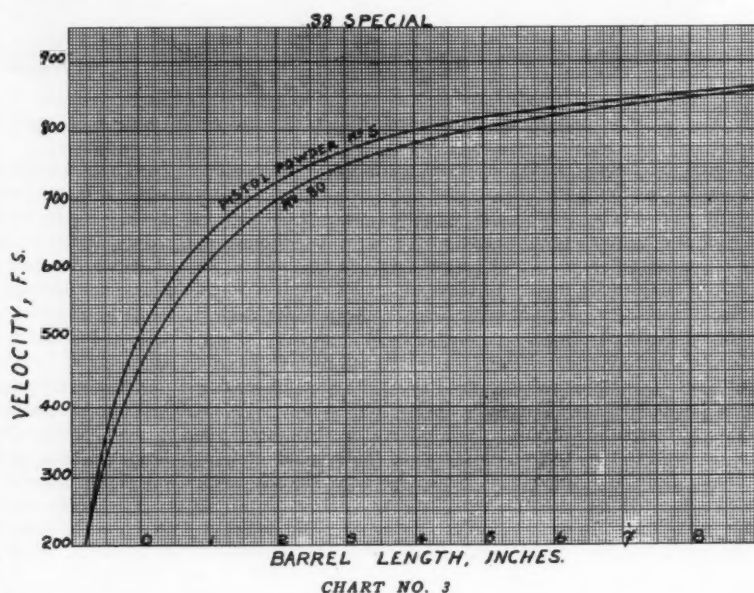
should not be obtained, because if the bullet goes toward the target for the 2 inches that it is in the barrel, it will continue to go in the same direction after it leaves the barrel.

Now we come to the matter of velocity, and this is where some really interesting things come up. I was told that I would get very little velocity with this gun, so I figured it out, and my figures indicated that the velocity would not be so low after all. Actual tests showed a velocity of 1,000 f.s. with this 2" barreled revolver shooting the Remington high-speed .22 cartridge. Almost everyone who has seen these figures has been astonished at this comparatively very high velocity, but if we go back to the fundamentals of interior ballistics and consider how many times its

will fill just 43/100 of an inch of barrel length, so that when the bullet has gone 43/100 of an inch forward in the cylinder, the gas has expanded to twice its volume. In this 2" barrel revolver the gas expands to about 7.7 times its own volume, which is more expansion than the gas in the Springfield rifle has. In figuring the barrel length of a revolver it is necessary to add the length of the cylinder, which in this case is 1.3 inches. Thus the 2" barrel revolver in this caliber actually has a barrel  $3\frac{1}{3}$  inches long as compared to the rifle barrel. A revolver with a cylinder 1.3 inches and a barrel 1.8 inches long would correspond in barrel length with the Springfield rifle, and should use the powder with about the same efficiency.

I do not know how many of our readers are acquainted with this fact, but with the average .22 rifle the longer you make the barrel the less the velocity, because in these very long barrels the gas has expanded so much that the pressure has fallen too low to do any useful work in pushing the already fast-moving bullet, and hence the barrel friction retards the bullet more than this comparatively low gas pressure accelerates it.

Numerous experiments have shown that with a fast-burning powder, such as the du Pont No. 93 ordinarily used in smokeless caliber .22 cartridges, the maximum velocity is attained at about 14 to 16 inches. Any longer barrel length just slows the bullet down, though of course it is useful for giving increased sight radius. With a slower-burning powder, such as Lesmok, the maximum velocity is attained at about 16 to 18 inches. Curves plotted to show velocity for different barrel lengths indicate that with a 2" barrel revolver having a cylinder 1.3 inches long, we might expect to get about 80 per cent of the velocity that is in the powder, and with a 6" barrel revolver having a cylinder  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long we might expect to get about 95 per cent of the velocity that is in the powder. This is neglecting the effect of leakage through the joint between the barrel and the cylinder, but in actual practice this leakage has been found to have small effect owing to the law of physics which says that a fluid moving rapidly past an orifice has difficulty in getting out.



own volume the powder gas in the cartridge is expanded before it leaves the barrel, we will see that this 2" barrel in the .22 corresponds to a 26" barrel in the Springfield rifle. We arrive at this rather astonishing result in the following way:

The Springfield rifle has a bottle-neck cartridge case that is much larger in diameter than the bore of the barrel. The powder space in the Springfield cartridge is .251 cubic inches, and it takes 3.4 inches of the caliber .30 Springfield barrel to have the same cubic capacity. This means that when the bullet in the Springfield has gone 3.4 inches the gas which originally filled the cartridge case has been expanded to twice its volume, and when the bullet has gone all the way to the end of the 24" barrel in the Springfield, the gas has been expanded seven times.

The caliber .22 long-rifle cartridge, on the other hand, is not a bottle-neck cartridge. The powder space in this cartridge

For those of our readers who may be interested in the details of this subject, Curve No. 1 is included, and shows the actual velocities obtained from tests of both Lesmok and smokeless caliber .22 cartridges in a rifle having a 24" barrel which was cut off 2 inches at a time, and the velocity taken for each length. This curve shows at a glance the reason for the well-known efficiency of the 10" barrel target pistol, as with the ordinary caliber .22 cartridges the 10" barrel pistol gives nearly all the velocity that can be obtained from the cartridge under any circumstances.

This question of the number of expansions in a barrel of a given length shows that the larger the powder space in the cartridge case, the longer the barrel must be to use the powder efficiently. Cartridge cases with very compact powder space such as the .45 automatic-pistol cartridge, are very efficient and therefore require only a short barrel. The .45 automatic-pistol cartridge has a powder space which corresponds almost exactly to that in the caliber .22. The powder will fill .4 inch of the barrel, which means

that the 5" barrel of the .45 automatic pistol gives  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches expansions, or the same that would be obtained in a Springfield rifle with a barrel 42 inches long. Actually, the barrel of the .45 automatic pistol need be only 2.9 inches long to be equivalent to the present Springfield 24" barrel.

On the other hand, the old style caliber .45 cartridge is less efficient for use with modern high potential smokeless powders than is the .45 automatic. In the old Colt it takes about 78/100 inch of travel in the barrel to expand the powder space to double its size, hence a  $5\frac{1}{2}$ " barrel added to the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cylinder gives 9 expansions, corresponding to a 30" Springfield barrel. The

4" barrel of this gun added to the  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cylinder would give the same efficiency as the present 24" Springfield barrel.

The .38 Police Positive cartridge which is used in the small Post Office guns or the Banker's Special, has a powder space which is about equal in length to that of the .22. In other words, it, like the .22, requires about 43/100 inch of the barrel to expand the gas once. Hence the figures we gave for the .22 showing that the 2" barrel expands the gas 7.7 times, apply equally well to the Banker's Special.

5, du Pont No. 80, and black powder of two different granulations, FFg and FFFg.

I plotted quite a number of curves on this subject to show just what happens when the barrel of the revolver is cut off inch by inch, and strange to say there is very much less difference between the black powders and the smokeless powders than the average reader would suspect. One curve shows that Pistol Powder No. 5 is a little quicker than either No. 80 or the black powder. It also shows that the

FFFg black is quicker than the FFg black, which is an obvious fact as it has a smaller grain. These curves, moreover, show very clearly the difference between a quick powder and a slow one. A quick powder gets more velocity in a short barrel than does a slow powder, but with a slow powder the ultimate speed when the barrel length is increased, is greater.

There is included with this article Chart No. 2, which shows velocity plotted against barrel length for .32/20 revolvers with four different powders. This curve shows that the speed of the

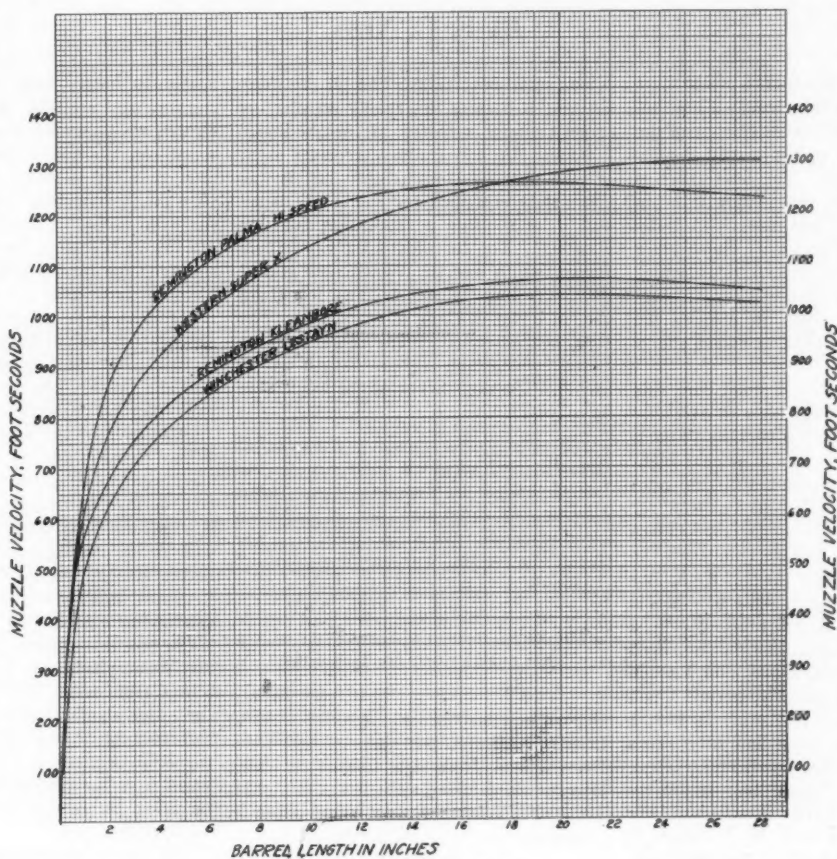


CHART NO. 4

The .38 Special, on the other hand, has a little over 50 per cent more length of powder space in the cartridge. This space is necessary in order to get a high velocity with the heavy bullet used in the .38 Special. It also means that a longer barrel is necessary to use the powder with equal efficiency.

To equal the 2" barrel in the Banker's Special as far as powder-burning efficiency is concerned, the .38 Detective Special would have to have a barrel  $3\frac{1}{4}$  inches long.

In making the investigation of this subject, I considered not only smokeless powder and Lesmok powder but also, in the large-caliber revolvers, Pistol Powder No.

powders is in the following order:

Pistol Powder No. 5; Sporting Rifle No. 80; FFFg Black; FFg Black. The caliber .32-20 is a cartridge which has quite a large powder space; therefore it requires a long barrel to get all the velocity out of the cartridge. The curve shows plainly that with the 6" barrel in this caliber, there is still a considerable amount of velocity remaining, and a 7" barrel gives quite an increase.

Chart No. 3 shows the performance of both Pistol Powder No. 5 and Sporting Rifle Powder No. 80 in the .38 Special. In plotting these curves I have taken the origin of the curve as the base of the bullet.

(Continued on page 24)





## The Savage N. R. A. Model 1933

By F. C. NESS

**I**N THE field of small-bore rifles there has existed a definite void—a gap between the special match rifles, and the cheap arms that no well-informed shooter would take seriously. The finer rifles as developed in recent years leave little to be desired, but they cost more than many shooters can afford to pay. There are a number of moderate-priced rifles which may be adapted for informal target practice, but not one of them quite meets the requirements of competitive match shooting.

Now at last we have a small-bore rifle the design of which has been so carefully worked out and the production so skillfully engineered that it is at once a high-grade and moderate-priced arm, and honorably fills the gap that has existed for so long a time. I refer to the 1933 design of the Model 1919 Savage rifle, with the development of which the N. R. A. has been closely associated. This new model has a beautiful modern prone stock, a speed lock, an improved action, improved trigger pull, improved sights, and a much larger port in the receiver to permit single loading with ease. The price is \$29.75 ready to go on the firing line, after one's favorite shooting sling has been attached.

The Model '19 Savage bolt action repeater was introduced as a small-bore match rifle at Caldwell, N. J., where it was used by members of the American Dewar Team of 1919. Afterward a number of changes were made, principally in the action, to obtain more convenient loading, better cocking, improved ignition and more positive ejection.

This original Model 1919 N. R. A. Savage is the rifle which is so well known to our members. It enjoyed the distinction of being the best-stocked moderate-

priced small-bore target rifle on the market, and it became deservedly popular for target training purposes. It weighed only 7 pounds; it had a flimsy receiver sight and an unsatisfactory trigger, but it was completely equipped for the target range and it established a reputation for fine accuracy. The barrel had the Springfield groove width and the Winchester groove diameter, but its weight was less than that of either of these other barrels. The forestock extended to the muzzle of the barrel, which had a bore length of 25 inches. The dimensions of the stock were as follows:

	Inches
Overall length of stock.....	40
Length, trigger to buttplate.....	13 3/4
Drop at heel, from sight line.....	2 7/16
Drop at comb, from sight line.....	1 7/8
Total rifle weight, without sling, about 7 pounds.	

For comparison, the dimensions of the new 1933 model stock are as follows:

	Inches
Overall length of stock.....	32 1/4
Length, trigger to buttplate.....	13 1/2
Drop at heel, from sight line.....	1 7/8
Drop at comb, from sight line.....	1 5/8
Total rifle weight, without sling, about 8 pounds.	

It may be noted that the 1933 stock is 1/4 inch longer back of the trigger, but much shorter in overall length. This is because it ends only a couple of inches forward of the swivel band. The sling swivel is fully 16 1/2 inches forward of the trigger. The semibeavertail forestock is 2 inches wide and nearly flat on the bottom. It rests very comfortably in the palm of the hand, and there is no tendency to cant. The grip for the right hand is equally secure. The plain, uncapped pistol grip has a length of 3 1/4 inches and a vertical drop of 1 1/2 inches from the trigger. A neat fillet connects it with the bottom of the stock, and, similarly, the top of the grip is neatly curved to meet the comb. The comb is made thick and

nearly 10 inches long to give maximum comfort and security in prone shooting. Large-pawed shooters who want more grip space can easily cut the comb back 1/8 inch, or even 1/4 inch. The new stock is very much straighter than the old stock, the drop being 1/4 inch less at the comb and 1/2 inch less at the heel. The large shotgun type butt is protected by a 5 1/8 x 1 5/8-inch cross-grooved steel plate, which is set at an angle to give a pitch down of about 1 1/2 inches at the muzzle.

This new stock is very handsome in line and finish. The smooth surface and rich color of the walnut indicate a thoroughly polished and well rubbed oil finish. While pleasing to the eye, the stock is even more pleasant to hold. Peculiarly, considering the scanty heel drop, the rifle is comfortable offhand. It holds extremely well in the standing position. It is still better sitting; and in the prone position it comes into its own. To me the most convincing evidence of its proper design is the fact that my groups from the orthodox prone position were as good as those I fired from rest. This was not true with the scope sight because its greater height increases the drop 3/4 inch. However, with the scope I made a 1-1/16" group at 50 yards from the sitting position, which may be taken as further evidence of proper stock dimensions.

The former ejection port in the receiver has been enlarged into a real loading port. It is 1 3/8 inches long and is cut clear across the top of the receiver, so that single-loading for match shooting is now very convenient. The bolt face is recessed for high-velocity ammunition so that the car-

TEN SHOTS, MACHINE REST, 100 YARDS



TEN SHOTS, MACHINE REST, 100 YARDS



THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN



tridge head is fully supported. The bolt face and the striker are now made of high-grade heat-treated steel. The striker has a travel of only 3/16 inch, the lock time having been speeded up to less than .002 of a second. A projection on the striker head stops the striker and serves to regulate the depth of blow. Because the jar is relatively light and is absorbed by heavy metal, this rifle may be snapped without harm.

In addition to the handle, which serves also as a locking lug, the bolt has a second locking lug farther to the rear. The action stroke or bolt travel is 1 1/4 inches. By means of a cam in the bolt head and a pin on the striker, the latter is cocked on the upturn of the bolt handle. This opening motion is a bit rough but not unduly hard. The trigger, which appears unchanged in design, has no take-up, and the pull is short. The pull would just lift a dead weight of 4 pounds. It does not feel as heavy as that because the let-off is clean. The sear serves also as the bolt stop, and a very strong sear spring is used.

The action in general is very satisfactory, being positive and reliable. The extractor never failed in several hundred trials with several brands of ammunition, and the same is true of the feed from the 5-shot magazine. This detachable magazine is held in place by a very simple, effective and convenient spring catch. The regular Savage safety on the right side of the receiver is used. When raised it locks both trigger and bolt, and it is easily depressed by a touch of the thumb.

Good target sights are standard equipment. The front sight is a square-top blade about .070 inch wide. The face is under-cut slightly to prevent light reflection, the former excessive hook effect having been greatly modified. At the extreme rear end of the receiver is a peep sight of new design, made at the Savage factory. It is attached to the top of the receiver by two screws through its extended base, exactly the same as the old Savage No. 5 sight and the new Lyman 48-Y.

This new Savage No. 10 sight is made with a long-necked target disc. Knurled knobs, very easy to operate for vertical or lateral adjustments, are provided with 1/2-minute "click" detents. The clicks are very positive, and may be distinctly heard as well as felt. The vertical scale is on the right side, and the lateral scale in front—both out of sight until the shooter lowers the gun, changes his position, and crawls up on them. Once in position with his sling tight, the shooter must count the clicks. To change his zero laterally he must rather awkwardly reach over the gun to the left side, the windage knob being ideally located for a left shoulder shooter. There are 6 clicks per complete turn of

either knob, the numbered graduations on both scales being equal to two revolutions or 12 clicks. Shorter marks between the numbered marks represent one complete turn of the knob, or three minutes. There are no zero marks or graduations on the knobs, but the easily counted clicks, each giving approximately one-half minute of change, serve the match-shooter's purpose well enough.

Quite contrary to its predecessor, this new sight is well made. There is nothing flimsy about it. It is not only very sturdy, but it should remain rigid because the movable member is supported unusually well. The base of the dovetail measures 1/2 x 5/8 inch, and the total bearing area is considerably greater. At the same time it is lighter than the Lyman 48-Y sight. I prefer the 48-Y because it does not project up above the gun as does this Savage sight, which rises practically 1 1/2 inches above the receiver. It very rudely punched a hole in my canvas gun case upon the very first introduction. The Lyman 48-Y is 3/8 inch lower and has a larger knob. To mention other differences, the Lyman knob is graduated and the Lyman aperture is brought 5/8 inch farther to the rear. The sighting radius is 30 1/2 inches with the Savage sight and 31 1/8 inches with the 48-Y. It should be remembered, however, that the Savage sight is designed to sell at one half the price of the Lyman 48-Y.

The entire gun is plain but very neat. The only exterior parts which have the appearance of being cheap are the unadorned trigger hole in the stock, the light guard stamping which would look better were it inletted into the wood, and prob-

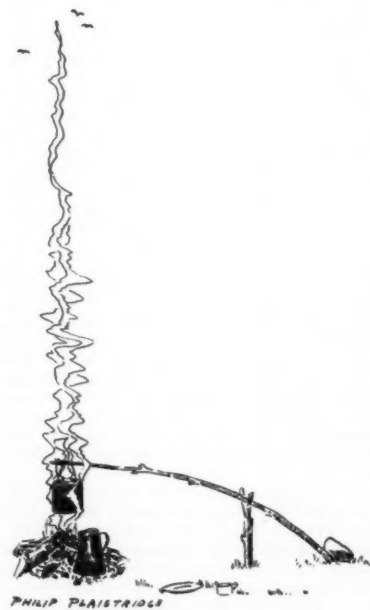
ably the front swivel band around barrel and forestock, which, however, is an excellent sling anchorage, with loop for 1 1/4" strap. This band does not draw the forestock tip against the bottom of the barrel.

The overall length of the barrel and receiver is 30 1/2 inches, as in the earlier model. The 25" barrel proper forms a straight taper from .9365 inch at the breech to .700 inch at the muzzle. The only slot or cut in it is that for the front sight. The stock is attached to the gun by two of the guard screws and by the barrel band around the forestock. The weight of the gun is about 8 pounds, or slightly more, depending upon the density of the walnut in the individual stock. This new Savage rifle feels more like the Model 52 Winchester than like the earlier Model '19 Savage.

With the former model, plenty of small groups have been made to justify the expectation of a very satisfactory degree of accuracy with the heavier Model 1933. Machine-rest groups with the new rifle indicate that it is capable of shooting possibilities on small-bore targets. The first rifle tested was fired at 50 yards from rest, and it showed a very decided preference for a certain lot of ammunition. The second rifle was tried by three different shooters in an indoor match, and there was no appreciable difference in groups or scores in favor of any one of several brands of ammunition fired on the 50-foot target. Two competitors did as well with the new Savage as with their own match rifles when each rifle was equipped with the Lyman 438 Field scope.

As issued, with the factory iron sights, this new Savage is a practical match rifle, and is about the best training rifle that can be had for less than \$30. It is equally desirable as a small-game rifle, being trim and somewhat less clumsy than the customary heavy match rifle. The moderate price of this Savage match rifle leaves some money for the purchase of one of the more modest scope sights. For field shooting the Lyman 438 Field scope would add to the weight and cost but would greatly increase the aiming efficiency, especially for old eyes. For target shooting the added weight of a scope would not be objectionable, while the improved vision and elimination of eye strain would be a tremendous advantage, especially in artificial light.

The new Savage reaches the owner with the barrel already drilled and tapped for Lyman scope bases. It is only necessary to buy the scope with bases for the Savage M. '19, as the Lyman factory makes a special rear base to utilize the screw holes in the receiver. With no other tools than a proper-sized screwdriver, anyone can attach the Lyman Field scope or Lyman 5-A target scope.



# The Roll Call of 1933 Firearms Legislation

## California

By Representative Knowland, Assembly Bill No. 3; prohibits the use of silencers; *referred to Committee on Direct Legislation; no further action to date.*

By Senator Gordon, Senate Bill No. 220; prohibits the shooting of firearms from cars; *referred to Fish and Game Committee; no further action to date.*

By Representative Scudder, Assembly Bill No. 310, making changes in the fish and game code; *referred to the Committee on Fish and Game; no further action to date.*

By Representative Hornblower, Assembly Bill No. 312; eliminates retired peace officers from the privileged class not required to have permit for concealable weapons; *referred to Committee on Crime Problems; no further action to date.*

By Representative Martin, Assembly Bill No. 392; a bill pertaining to the possession of firearms; details not obtained as yet; *referred to Committee on Crime Problems where no action has been taken up to this time.*

By Representative Redwine, Assembly Bill No. 2062; same situation as mentioned above for Bill No. 392.

By Representative Woolwine, Assembly Bill No. 2209; imposes excise tax on ammunition; *referred to Committee on Revenue; no details available; no action reported.*

## Colorado

By Representative Burns, House Bill No. 514; to prohibit sale of firearms except to law enforcement officers of the State; *referred to Committee on Criminal Jurisprudence; bill is probably dead in Committee.*

## Georgia

By Senator Howard, Senate Bill No. 23; to prohibit shooting of deer for ten years in Marion, Schley, Webster, Chattahoochee, Muscogee and Stewart Counties; *referred to Game and Fish Committee; no further action reported.*

## Illinois

By Representative Connors, House Bill No. 46; a thoroughly unsatisfactory antirearms bill, in many respects worse than the New York State Sullivan Law. This bill has been read once, ordered printed and now lies on the Speaker's table. N. R. A. State Secretary, Mr. A. R. Eppstein, 1048 Conway Building, Clark and Washington Sts., Chicago, is in close touch with situation and will lead fight against this bill. *Illinois members should contact him regarding proper steps to take.*

By Senator Huebsch, Senate Bill No. 125; this bill is identical with House Bill No. 46 and every effort must be made to kill it.

## Iowa

By Representative Wright, House Bill No. 189, to make unlawful the use or possession of machineguns; *referred to the Committee on Crime Prevention; details of the bill not yet available; no action taken as yet by Committee.*

## Kansas

By Senator Krouse, Senate Bill No. 77; an

antipistol bill which would require applicants for pistol permits to be over 25 years of age and to have applications for permits approved by two reputable citizens; revocation of permits by sheriff at any time without showing cause. This bill is not a desirable type of legislation and should be killed. *It is now in the hands of the Senate Judiciary Committee and members should immediately indicate to their State Senators their opposition to this type of legislation.*

By Senator Webb, Senate Bill No. 172; *referred to Judiciary Committee. This bill is a typical Sullivan Law and should be killed in its entirety.*

By Representative Hatch, House Bill No. 401; *referred to the House Judiciary Committee.* A bill intended to legislate against machine guns but actually so worded as to include sporting rifles, shotguns and pistols of the semi-automatic type. The language of Section 1 should be amended along lines recommended to the Judiciary Committee by the N. R. A. or the sportsmen of the State should kill this bill in its entirety.

## Maine

By Representative Fogg, House Bill No. 723, to regulate the carrying of firearms in automobiles. This bill is so drawn as to cause unnecessary interference with honest shooters. *It should be killed.*

By Representative Hanson, House Bill No. 1101, intended to regulate the ownership of firearms. No details yet available. This bill is being investigated.

## Massachusetts

By Representative Dolan, House Bill No. 19, raising penalties for carrying certain weapons; *bill withdrawn (killed).*

Introducer unknown, House Bill No. 149, relating to the guns defined as "machine-guns." This bill was reported by Joint Judiciary Committee; no legislation necessary; this report has been accepted by the House and probably will be accepted by the Senate; *this bill is probably killed.*

By Representative Barry, House Bill No. 299, establishing county arsenals, assessing a tax for the maintenance of such arsenals with the intent that all firearms, ammunition and other explosives must be cleared through the county arsenals before delivery to dealers and individuals. A thoroughly unsatisfactory bill, setting up a bureaucracy at the expense of the sportsmen, farmers, quarrymen of the State of Massachusetts; *referred to the Committee on Public Safety. This bill is apparently dead in Committee, although final action has not yet been reported.*

By Representative Forward, House Bill No. 497; prohibits shooting at game from public highway or within 50 yards of any such highway; *referred to Conservation Committee; no further action reported but there seems to be nothing objectionable about this bill.*

By Representative Dever, House Bill No. 928; clarifies certain sections of the existing Code relative to firearms and prohibits the sale or furnishing of firearms to minors except in the case of military weapons which may be furnished by instructors and teachers to pupils for instruction and other purposes;

*referred to Committee on Public Safety.* We have been assured that the necessary amendment will be made in this bill to delete the word "military" so as to allow junior rifle units of the National Rifle Association to continue functioning under proper instruction; *no action yet reported.*

## Montana

By Representative Watson, House Bill No. 10; prohibits the sale, furnishing or giving to children under the age of 16 years any firearms or ammunition, or permitting their use by such minors, and repeals certain sections of the codes of 1921. *This bill killed.*

## Nebraska

By Representative Jackman, House Bill No. 130; an antigun law of the most undesirable type. All members in Nebraska must immediately contact their State Representatives and Senators indicating their opposition to this bill; *referred to Committee on Judiciary; indefinitely postponed.*

By Senator Bullard, Senate Bill No. 83. This bill is identical with House Bill No. 130 above mentioned and should be killed; *referred to Committee on Miscellaneous Subjects; no Committee action reported.*

## New York

By Representative Esmond, Assembly Bill No. 73; an unsatisfactory effort to amend the Sullivan Law to avoid the resentment of sportsmen against existing conditions in New York State. *Referred to Codes Committee. This bill should be killed.*

By Assemblyman Sargent, Assembly Bill No. 358; replaces the Sullivan Law and substitutes substantially the Uniform Firearms Act as passed by New York State Legislature at its last session; *referred to Codes Committee. This bill represents a long step forward in the right direction for New York State and its passage should be urged by all members. Communicate with Representative Sargent and with your own Assemblyman urging them to support Assembly Bill No. 358.*

By Assemblyman Bentley, Assembly Bill No. 323; prohibits carrying loaded rifle or shotgun in any motor vehicle and prohibits shooting of game from any motor vehicle; *referred to Conservation Committee.* There seems to be no objection to this bill becoming law.

By Assemblyman Potter, Assembly Bill No. 697; amends Conservation Law to prohibit use of any rifle, instead of merely high-power rifles for hunting on Long Island; copy of this bill has not yet been received. The bill is objectionable only because it will interfere with the carrying of rifles to and from target ranges. *The necessary amendment has been requested by the N. R. A.*

By Senator Berg, Senate Bill No. 188; amends Sullivan Law to make it a felony for any person over 16 years of age, who has been convicted of a crime to possess any firearm; *referred to Codes Committee.* While there is probably no objection to this particular bill, it becomes unnecessary if Mr. Sargent's Assembly Bill No. 358 above mentioned is enacted into law.

By Senator Hanley, Senate Bill No. 213. This bill is identical in its provisions with Mr. Sargent's Bill No. 358 above mentioned. It would repeal the Sullivan Law and substitute, in general, the Uniform Firearms Law. *Referred to Codes Committee and amended.* All members should communicate with Senator Hanley and with their own State Senators urging the passage of Senate Bill No. 213 without amendment.

Introducer unknown, Senate Bill No. 318; *referred to Committee on Conservation.* This bill is identical with Assembly Bill No. 323 above mentioned and the same comment applies.

By Senator Thompson, Senate Bill No. 553; *referred to Conservation Committee.* This bill is identical with Assembly Bill No. 697, above mentioned, and the same comment applies.

#### North Carolina

By Representative Doughton, House Bill No. 120; provides for licensing dealers handling certain materials. The license fee for dealers handling pistols is \$50 per year; for dealers handling metallic cartridges, \$10 per year; *referred to Finance Committee.* The license fee of \$50 per year is probably intended as a prohibitive license fee. It would unquestionably have that effect and would result in pistol bootlegging to the detriment of the best interests of the honest dealers and honest sportsmen of North Carolina. *We feel that this bill should be amended to provide for a reasonable license fee or killed entirely.*

Senate Bill No. 58 by Senator Rankins; *referred to Finance Committee.* This bill is identical with House Bill No. 120, above mentioned, and the same comment applies.

By Senator Corey, Senate Bill No. 68, referred to Committee on Judiciary; prohibits the carrying of concealed pistols or guns except on the owners premises; makes no provisions for licensing but does not prohibit carrying unconcealed. In view of the conflict of court decisions concerning whether a gun is concealed or not when carried in an automobile or wagon, this bill has potential possibilities of causing a great deal of trouble to the honest sportsmen of North Carolina. *We feel that this bill should either be amended to clearly define the status of a pistol or gun when carried in an automobile or other vehicle, or should be killed entirely.*

By Senator Hinsdale, Senate Bill No. 86; *referred to Committee on Finance.* A general business license tax bill providing for taxes on numerous items. A tax on all shotgun and other shells is set at \$4 per thousand; upon all cartridges of .22-caliber or greater, \$2 per thousand. In the case of shotgun shells and particularly in the case of .22-caliber rim-fire ammunition this tax is obviously prohibitive. This bill should be amended to provide a sales tax based on the sale price of the ammunition rather than a flat tax.

#### North Dakota

By Representative Sandlie, House Bill No. 33; *referred to Committee on State Affairs;* makes it a criminal act to use machineguns with certain exceptions and provides for registry of machineguns which may be legally possessed. The definition proposed for a "machine gun" is objectionable. *Amendment has been requested by the N. R. A. If not amended the bill should be killed.*

#### Ohio

By Representative Dunn, House Bill No. 591, to regulate the sale, transfer and possession of certain firearms.

By Representative Zoul, House Bill No. 634, covering the same subject. Details relative to these bills are not available. They are being investigated, and all members in Ohio will be advised as promptly as possible.

#### Oregon

By Representative Stockdale, House Bill No. 75, to repeal the existing law relative to the carrying of firearms in automobiles or other motor vehicles; *passed the House, January 27th. No Senate action reported.*

By Representative Beckman, House Bill No. 284, amends the existing law to provide for a regulation of machine guns. Definition of a "machine gun" is objectionable. *Amendment has been requested by the N. R. A. If not amended this bill should be killed.*

#### Pennsylvania

By Representative Hart, House Bill No. 64; *referred to Committee on Game.* Provides for the examination of applicants for resident hunter's license, to require such applicants to show that they are familiar with the proper handling of firearms. This bill is an attempt at legislation along lines which have been suggested by many experienced hunters who have felt that an examination for hunting licenses along the lines of the examination for automobile driver's licenses would tend to reduce the number of accidents in the big game fields. The bill contains some desirable and some questionable features. It will probably not be passed at the present session of the legislature but should start a discussion among the sportsmen of Pennsylvania and other states which will eventually lead to productive results.

By Representative Ederer, House Bill No. 196, *referred to Committee on Game;* amends the Game Code to require that semi-automatic firearms be plugged so as to permit the firing of not more than two shots at game.

By Representative Baker, House Bill No. 308, amends the state firearms law to limit the amount which sheriffs and other issuing officers may be allowed to charge for pistol permits to a maximum of 75c; *referred to Judiciary General Committee.* This bill has been made necessary in Pennsylvania by the action of a few sheriffs who have been charging exorbitant fees for the issuance of licenses under the existing law. *This bill should by all means be enacted into law and members resident in Pennsylvania should communicate with Mr. Baker and with their own Representatives and State Senators urging that the bill be immediately passed.*

By Representative Caputo, House Bill No. 407, *referred to Judiciary General Committee;* exempts officers of the peace from the necessity of securing firearms permits.

#### Tennessee

By Representatives Gilbert and Martin, House Bill No. 28; provides additional punishment for the commission of a crime while armed. Requires license to carry a pistol or revolver concealed, exempting certain classes of citizens, including members of properly organized target clubs and of the National Rifle Association. *This bill appears to be a reasonable attempt to prevent the promiscuous use of firearms and there is no objection to its passage.*

By Senator Howard, Senate Bill No. 44. It is indicated that this bill is intended to control the use and possession of pistols and revolvers. A copy of the bill has not been obtained up to this time but it is presumed that the bill is similar to House Bill No. 28. The

exact provisions of Senate Bill No. 44 are being investigated.

#### Texas

By Senator Small, Senate Bill No. 200; to regulate machine guns. Details not available but definition of machine gun probably needs correction. Investigation being made.

#### Washington

By Executive request, House Bill No. 91; a general sales tax bill, providing among other taxes one of \$4 per thousand on all shotgun and other shells and similar tax of \$4 per thousand on all cartridges larger than .22 caliber. The exemption of .22-caliber ammunition results in this bill amounting to approximately a 4 per cent sales tax on most all of the large metallics and a somewhat higher tax on most shotgun shells and the smaller metallics. The rate appears to be somewhat high for a general sales tax and we believe should be lowered to not more than \$2 per thousand for shotgun and other shells and a similar amount for metallics of larger than .22 caliber. Beyond this one point, the bill is open to all the arguments both favorable and unfavorable which apply to all general sales tax measures.

#### West Virginia

By Representative Norton, House Bill No. 141; prohibits constables from carrying firearms; *referred to Judiciary Committee;* a typical example of an extreme type of anti-firearms legislation with which the State of West Virginia has long been afflicted. This bill should, of course, be killed. Members resident in West Virginia should do everything within their power to persuade their State Representatives and Senators to vote against this bill. The entire firearms situation being as generally unsatisfactory in West Virginia as it is, however, the only satisfactory solution to the entire problem is a very much intensified organization of the sportsmen of the entire state through increased memberships in the National Rifle Association and similar organizations which will aid in combating these bills. It would appear that the continued introduction of legislation asinine as this in the State of West Virginia would serve to arouse the sportsmen of that state to the absolute necessity of improving their organizations in order to effectively combat these laws which can only have the effect of turning the state over eventually to the armed criminal element.

By Representative Hill, House Bill No. 152; *referred to Fish and Game Committee;* refers to carrying uncased guns; exact details of this bill are not available but it would appear to be similar to laws which are in effect in several states intended to prevent the killing of game out of cars on the highways.

By Representative Moore, House Bill No. 149, *referred to Judiciary Committee;* same provisions as House Bill No. 141; same comment applies.

By Senator Taylor, Senate Bill No. 44; this bill is identical with House Bills Nos. 144 and 149 commented upon above.

By Representative Dorenger, House Bill No. 221, making it unlawful to carry or discharge a firearm on the Sabbath; committee disposition unknown.

#### Wyoming

By Representative Logan, House Bill No. 200; to regulate sale and transfer of firearms. No details available. Investigation under way.

By Senator Hunter, Senate Bill 108; requiring registration of firearms. No details. Investigation being made.



# A Double Barrel Colt Rifle

By RAYMOND W. BARTH

**T**HIS gun was formerly the property of Col. Blair D. Taylor, whose name is engraved on a brass plate set in the stock. Colonel Taylor was in the Medical Corps, and was stationed in the West at the time of the Custer massacre. The Colt Company built the gun to order for him, not later than 1880. Colonel Taylor died about four years ago, at the age of 80, and it was then that I bought this gun, as well as two old Winchesters, from his daughter. She stated that her father had not used the gun in over 50 years. It

beautifully checked. Hammers, locks, fore-end latch, and buttplate are casehardened finished. Barrels and trigger guard are finished in a beautiful deep charcoal blue—the kind of a job that is hard to get nowadays. Rib is matted. The Lyman sight, marked, "Pat. 1884," was undoubtedly placed on the tang some years after the rifle was manufactured. The rib is slotted for an open rear sight, this sight having been removed and the slot blanked. The front sight is a low ivory bead.



THE OLD COLT RIFLE

was not in a case, but was wrapped in an old piece of cloth, which has so hardened with age that at first I thought the gun was badly rusted.

The old Colt created so much excitement among the members of the Atlanta Rifle Club, of which I was then a member, that I wrote the Colt Company in regard to it. Unfortunately they were unable to give me any information, as their records are not complete that far back. On a trip east in 1931 I carried the gun to Hartford, where I spent a very enjoyable day in the great Colt factory. They were still unable to furnish any information concerning the gun but greatly enjoyed examining it; and they assured me that I had quite a desirable antique. Probably the most remarkable thing of all is the wonderful condition of this rifle; for it could easily be placed on a dealer's shelf and sold as new.

Detailed specifications of the gun are as follows: Weight, 9½ pounds; barrel length, 28-inches; stock, Italian walnut

The trigger pull is light, without any drag. The rifling in the right barrel turns to the right and in the left barrel to the left. The breech of the gun is locked by double-locking lugs underneath of conventional type, as seen in the cut. The rib and locks are both marked, "Colt's Pat. A. Mfg. Co. Hartford, Ct."

I was fortunate in obtaining a few of the original cartridges with the gun. The specifications of these are as follows: Bullet diameter, .450; bullet weight, 470 grains; bullet is paper patched. The cartridge case is straight, without bottle-neck. The .45-70 and .45-90 cartridges chamber nicely, and give very little recoil. The recoil of the .45-70 is not nearly as noticeable in this rifle as in the old single-shot Springfield. This cartridge at 50 yards is very accurate in the old Colt. Unfortunately, I have been unable to try the gun at longer ranges, or in a machine rest, but I have no doubt that it would show fine accuracy, for the barrels are in as perfect condition as the day the gun was made.

## DR. JENKINS ADDS "ERRATA"

**I** AM puzzled to understand how I came to make the slip of stating, in the article "The Development Of The Old

Springfield" in the January issue, that the Model 1870 was the first arm to have its date stamped on top of the breechblock; for of course the Model 1866 so bore such designation, and all subsequent issues.

The Model 1865 alone did not. (Since the article appeared in print I have heard from probably the majority of owners of "Old Springfields" of the Models 1866, 1868 and 1869, all pointing out the misstatement!)

Also, on page 32, top of middle column, I should have listed a Model 1878 with the other issues; which, incidentally, was the first to have the later famous "3-click" lock, retained on later issues. In the illustration of various models, on page 14, the gun shown as No. 6 should be designated as a Model 1878, instead of 1879 as there printed.—PAUL B. JENKINS, Advisor on Arms, Nunnemacher Collection, Milwaukee Public Museum.

## "WHY THE BUFFALO DISAPPEARED"

EDITOR, AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

DEAR SIR:

It was with great interest that I read the article by E. A. Brininstool in the January issue of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* under the title, "Why the Buffalo Disappeared." It recalls to me an incident dating back some twenty-eight years.

At that time I was trapping on the Shoshoni Reservation in Wyoming, and had the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the finest and proudest Indian I have ever met—John Enos, who was scout for General Howard at the time the latter was sent to put down the Nez Percés uprising many years ago. At the time I met him Scout Enos was 97 years old, and an exceptional character. He was very careful in selecting his words, and one would be held spellbound listening to him relate some incident of early history.

I very clearly remember one snappy cold morning when he was showing me a couple of very fine buffalo robes, I asked Enos what had become of the vast herds of buffalo that used to roam the plains, and his reply was this: "Long time ago, plenty of buffalo everywhere. Plenty of meat and robes for Injun. White man come and kill many. Take hides, leave meat. Plenty buffalo killed but many left. Bad winter come (Enos here gave the date, which was sometime in the early 80's—I have forgotten the exact year), plenty cold, big snow many days. Snow go top tepee; many pony die; lot Injun die; many, many buffalo die. By'm'by summer come; not many buffalo left. Soon all killed."

So though the hide hunters did their part to exterminate the most noble animal of the western plains, I shall always believe that the "Big Snow," or blizzard, played a contributing part.

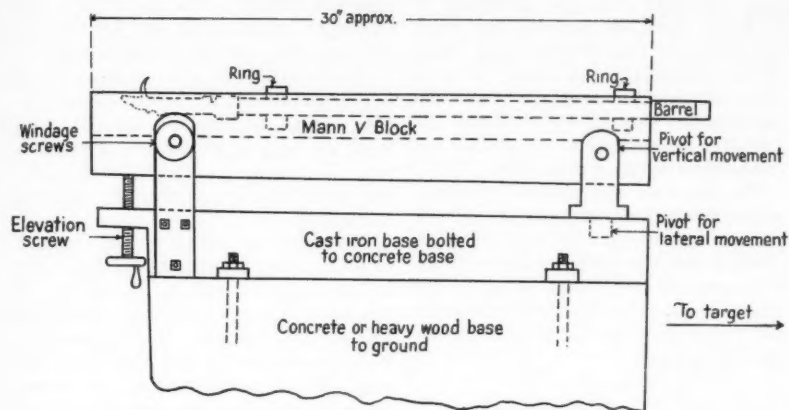
Very truly yours,

RAYMOND R. GESNER.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN

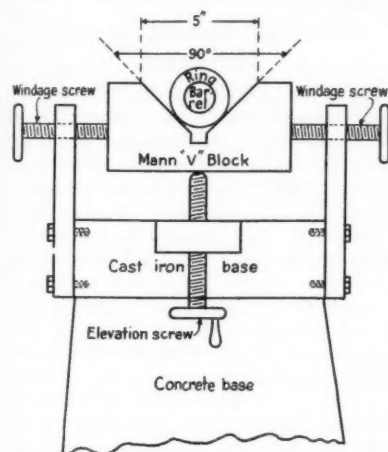
# Concerning Machine Rests

By TOWNSEND WHELEN



SIDE VIEW OF MACHINE REST, SHOWING BARREL IN PLACE IN V BLOCK, READY FOR FIRING

FROM time to time different individuals become interested in the matter of machine rests, and desire to construct such rests for their own use. It is hoped that



REAR VIEW OF MACHINE REST WITH BARREL IN PLACE

the following notes and drawings may shed some light on this subject.

The term "machine rest" has been used very loosely by our riflemen who have not

gone into the matter fully. Several machine rests, the Hubalek, for example, have been designed, which are fairly efficient for .22-caliber rifles. But only one machine rest has been designed which will hold a heavy rifle in its stock with sufficient uniformity to obtain reliable results. All other machine rests previously designed proved to be not as reliable as the shooting of a trained rifleman from muzzle and elbow rest.

This satisfactory machine rest has been made only by the Ordnance Department for its own use, several extra ones having been made for the arms companies. It consists, first, of a concrete base, going down below frost line. On this base is bolted the fixed and movable base assembly of the old Frankford Arsenal machine rest. The movable base includes a Mann V block. The rifle is held in a "Woodworth cradle," which has large concentric rings, and rests in the Mann V block.

The Woodworth cradle is intricate and expensive to make. Moreover, it has to be made for the particular rifle to be used, and cannot be used with any other rifle. So far as I know, but six Woodworth cradles have ever been made, four for the Springfield rifle and two for the Winchester Model 52 rifle. Also, the proper

bedding of the rifle in the cradle, and the proper operation of this rest, require considerable skill, and I do not believe any ordinary person would have any success with it, even if he went to the expense and time of making one, unless he had time to go to Springfield Armory for 10 days to learn its operation. I do not think it is practical or wise for an individual to consider making a Woodworth cradle.

The Woodworth cradle operates in a Mann V block, which in turn is held in the bases of the old Frankford machine rest. The arrangement is shown in the accompanying drawings. This Mann V block will also hold the regular heavy barrel fitted with Mann rings, and this is the only absolutely accurate, foolproof method of testing for accuracy. It is the only method by which an individual can get true, comparative results. A barrel for use in a V block must be heavy and cylindrical, fitted with steel rings turned concentric with the axis of the bore, and with the breech action only, without the stock. The sketches show and describe the barrel, rest, and operation pretty fully. It requires a good deal of work to make a rest of this kind, but not too much, I think, for one equipped with a machine shop. One advantage of the rest is that it is always available for a multitude of tests. A rifleman having an adjustable Mann V block rest of this kind is able to determine a great many things relative to accuracy of barrels, rifling, chambers, ammunition, etc., that he could determine definitely with no other equipment.

## CHECKING RASPS

(Continued from page 10)

"lay" the furry, pithy wood fibers that had been raised by previous rasp cuts.

I believe that once you have checked a D. C. M. stock you can check anything that is used for gunstocks.

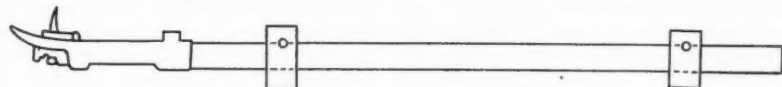
Some quite low-priced factory guns have a surprisingly good grade of walnut in their stocks. This has little or no figure, but the density of the wood allows a fairly fine check, and it rasps quite crisply. I was agreeably surprised in this respect while checking a Savage N. R. A. for a friend.

Every worker, in any craft, acquires small personal habits and beliefs that do no harm and often make him a bit the better artisan. Illustrative of this, I know one professional checker who never cleans the v-rasp because he says that it makes a more burnishing cut when it is clogged.

The bent needle file is most useful in tracing and deepening curved lines usually found on pistol grips or general variations of design that depart from the conventional diamond.

(To be concluded)

HEAVY MANN BARREL FITTED TO SPRINGFIELD OR OTHER SUITABLE BOLT ACTION. BARREL FITTED WITH CONCENTRIC STEEL RINGS TO REST IN MANN V BLOCK. THE FIRER STANDS TO THE LEFT REAR OF THE REST, AND SQUEEZES THE TRIGGER WITH LEFT THUMB AND FOREFINGER, THUMB AGAINST REAR OF RECEIVER TANG, AND FOREFINGER ON TRIGGER. AS THE BARREL RECOILS BACKWARD THROUGH THE V, HE CATCHES IT AFTER ABOUT 5 INCHES TRAVEL, AND RETARDS IT WITH HIS RIGHT GLOVED HAND HELD IN REAR



## IMPORTANT DECISIONS REACHED AT ANNUAL MEETING

(Continued from page 13)

Division at the National Headquarters Offices, a large number of new rifles, sights, automatic targets and accessories of one kind or another have been submitted to the N. R. A. for examination and criticism. These products have then been impartially reviewed in the Dope Bag Section of *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN*. Several of the manufacturers whose products have received favorable comment have indicated informally in their advertising that their products had received the approval of the N. R. A. For the protection of both Association members and manufacturers, it was felt by the Executive Committee that a definite plan for the examination and approval of commercial shooting products should be worked out and officially sanctioned by the Executive Committee. In this way the products which are found to be fair values at the prices charged can be given the official stamp of Association approval, and members may purchase them with the assurance that they are getting their money's worth. In accordance with the action taken by the Executive Committee, formal plans for the examination and approval of such products are now being drafted, and the details will be published in *THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN* for the information of all members just as soon as such plans have received the approval of the Executive Committee.

Of interest to shooters of International caliber, particularly the small-bore clan, was another policy adopted by the Executive Committee which stipulates that cuff brassards as issued to shooting members and officers, including Assistant Coaches of International Teams, shall indicate on the brassard the exact status of the individual to whom the insignia has been awarded. Such international brassards in the future will accordingly designate whether the wearer was a shooting member, a coach, or some other officer of the particular international team represented.

Of interest to competitors at the Southwestern Tournament at El Paso was the refusal of the Executive Committee to sustain the protest of Charles Askins, Jr., that Lt. C. F. Densford had registered but nine hits on his target in the slow-fire stage of the N. R. A. Individual Pistol Championship at that tournament. The award of the N. R. A. Individual Pistol Championship Trophy to Lieutenant Densford at El Paso is accordingly confirmed.

West Coast shooters will also be interested to know that the Executive Committee took action to permit the reinstatement to active membership in the

National Rifle Association of Henry C. Wright, of Fresno, Calif.

In many respects the meetings of the Board of Directors and Executive Committee this year proved to be among the most important from the standpoint of N. R. A. operating policies of any meetings that have been held in recent years, and it is believed that several of the steps taken will prove to be of the utmost importance in assuring the maximum of service to members of the Association and to the shooting game as a whole.

The decks are now cleared for action, and with the announcement of the new program of spring shooting activities, changed and improved in many respects, it is expected that things will get under way for a year of rifle shooting activity and extension which will set another new high-water mark.

## REVOLVER BALLISTICS

(Continued from page 17)

In investigating the velocities obtained with the 2" caliber .22 barrel, we obtained over 1,000 f.-s. with the Remington Palma Hi-Speed as was mentioned above. One series of experiments included comparative firing between a 2" barrel revolver, a 6" barrel revolver and a rifle with 28" barrel. The following tabulation shows the results obtained, all the velocities being at 25 feet from the muzzle:

Cartridge Powder	Win. Lee-ten Lesmok	Rem. Kleanbore du Pont 93	Rem. Hi-Speed Silvadry	Western Super-X	Rem. Palma Hi-Speed du Pont 93
Vel. in 28" Rifle . . .	1022	1048	1216	1305	1244
Vel. in 6" Rev. . . . .	887	904	934	1058	1141
Vel. in 2" Rev. . . . .	740	780	762	879	997

In order to bring these results to muzzle velocities instead of instrumental velocities, it would be necessary to add about 10 foot-seconds in each case.

It will readily be seen that there is very little difference in the performance between Lesmok and the smokeless powder No. 93 which is ordinarily used in caliber .22 smokeless cartridges. It will be observed, however, that the more progressive-burning powders used in the Remington Hi-Speed Silvadry and the Western Super-X are better adapted for use in a long barrel than they are in a short one. Their progressive quality which gives them high velocity in a rifle is a disadvantage when firing them in a short-barrel gun.

I have taken the figures from this tabulation, combined with previous figures obtained from firings in cut-off rifle barrels, and made into Chart No. 4, which shows approximately the results, and the relationship of these various powders.

It will be observed that in Chart No. 1 the smokeless-powder curve is below the Lesmok curve, whereas in Chart No. 4

the smokeless-powder curve is above the Lesmok curve. This is merely due to the fact that in the first test the particular make of smokeless ammunition to be used happened to be loaded to a lower velocity than the Lesmok, while the reverse was true in the ammunition used for the second test, which was of a different make.

The important thing about these curves is not to show exactly how much velocity you will get, because this depends upon what lot of ammunition you happen to use. The curves are intended to show the relation to velocity of one length of barrel to another.

All experience indicates that the best powder to use in a short-barrel gun is the quickest powder, and in the caliber .22 this happens to be the ordinary smokeless, and not the Lesmok. In using Lesmok with the short-barrel Colt there is a very noticeable flash and quite a loud report. In using the smokeless there is no flash noticeable, and the report is mild.

The conclusion is that the best ammunition to use for this little 2" Colt revolver is some such ammunition as Remington Kleanbore for all ordinary uses, and the high-speed hollow-point in case the gun is used for self-protection.

## Principal Contributors in This Issue

**ELLIS C. LENZ**, of Cleveland, Ohio, is an advertising designer by profession. His hobby is rifles and everything that pertains to them. The .30-'06 is his favorite caliber, and he is a great reloader. "I major in woodchuck hunting," he writes. " . . . After having put nearly 600 on the Golden Scroll I feel about ready to write 'The Compleat Woodchucker.'" Mr. Lenz has also gone in for fine gunstocking. He says that an acquaintance among professional custom gunmakers has been of great help to him.

**MAJ. J. S. HATCHER** is too well known among shooters in this country to need much comment here. A graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in 1909, Major Hatcher resigned from the Navy in 1910, to enter the Army, where he has been ever since, and for the past 19 years he has been in the Ordnance Department. A gun lover all his life, as an ordnance officer Major Hatcher has had very exceptional opportunities to study small arms and their ammunition from every possible angle, and he has done work of great importance to the Government, and to gun lovers generally.

**F. C. NESS** had much to do with the designing of the new Savage rifle that he describes in this issue. He is enthusiastic about it, as are all of us here at Headquarters, who feel that Savage has done a good job.



# New England Interstate Shoot

CLUB MAKES LITTLE MONEY GO  
LONG WAY BY HARD WORK

UNDER the auspices of the Bay State Rifle and Pistol Association, an important interstate small bore match was fired at Commonwealth Armory, Boston, January 8. The Bay State Association was organized in August at Wakefield and this match is the beginning of a proposed activity which is intended to be a closely acting league in New England.

Two matches were fired, really, the first a three-cornered contest among Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts 10-man teams, 8 high scores counting, and an 8-man team match, 5 high counting, between Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Both were won by Massachusetts.

The scores were good, but not remarkable, the three-state match resolving itself into a duel between Connecticut and Massachusetts. Rhode Island was doubly unfortunate and their total was much below their average ability, due, no doubt, in part to their having had a long drive before going on the firing line.

In the tri-state competition, Massachusetts had a total of 1,433 points, Connecticut, 1,416, and Rhode Island, 1,359. J. G. Fall, of the Massachusetts aggregation, was high individual, getting 87 offhand and 100 prone for a 187 total.

In the 10-man team match, the 8 high men averaged: Massachusetts, 179; Connecticut, 177; Rhode Island, 170. The 5 high men averaged: Massachusetts, 183; Connecticut, 180; Rhode Island, 175.

Massachusetts' score in this match was 891 to Rhode Island's 868. Captain Richards, of the winners, took individual honors with 186, making 90 offhand and 96 prone.

Mr. Anthony ably directed the Connecticut men and Capt. A. H. Hartley and F. B. Perry carried the two Rhode Island teams through efficiently and smoothly. The Massachusetts shooters were fortunate in having Capt. William P. Richards, U. S. M. C., as coach. Capt. Arthur E. Spooner, as executive officer, with F. E. Hart and Howard G. Keene as range officers, is to be commended as being largely responsible for the celerity and precision of the shoot. The three-state 10-man team match—30 men firing 20 shots each in two stages—was over in an hour and a half. Such efficiency is, of course, only possible among experienced shooters who aid in every possible way by cheerful and intelligent cooperation. These matches were characterized by the utmost good-fellowship on the part of all. That it was thoroughly enjoyed was evidenced by the many mutual assurances of other shoots of the same kind in the near future.

The occasion was considerably enhanced by visits of various noted shooting celebri-

ties, including Brig. Gen. John H. Agnew, adjutant general of Massachusetts.

David C. MacNeill, of the Beverly Rifle Club, as scorer, handled the executive details with his usual thoroughness and dispatch.

Luncheon, provided by the association, was under the supervision of M. H. Chapin, of the Arlington Rifle Club, ably assisted by John Spooner.

It seems desirable that a general small-bore course of fire be adopted if practicable. Rhode Island and Connecticut usually fire in 4 positions, 5 shots in each. Inclusion of the sitting position indoors is generally conceded to have little effect on aggregate scores, and the kneeling position is not a practical firing position, being uncomfortable and no more easily assumed than the others which are admittedly steadier. A shooter may drop to one knee for a steady shot at game, in the hunting stories, but the experienced rifleman would have none of it. Again, 5 shots in any position is no test of a shooter's ability; the second 5 is a much more reliable test than the first 5.

Furthermore, most Massachusetts riflemen, when shooting a 2-stage match—standing and prone—prefer shooting the stages in that order, contending that the offhand position is one requiring poise, freedom and relaxation, and the shooter better able to assume it before he has subjected himself to the strain (moderate though it may be) of shooting prone with the sling. With us, offhand is of paramount importance, as an offhand score may vary 10 points or more for comparatively insignificant reasons, whereas the prone score will commonly vary less than 5.

It is customary, though not obligatory, in our club shooting for a shooter to have an opportunity to zero his rifle prone and have a short rest period before beginning his record firing offhand. Finishing that, he has an option of any number of quite unnecessary practice shots up to 5.

So it seems curious to us to observe the wide differences in opinion and method among our neighbors in our own New England group of comparatively small states. Connecticut and Rhode Island, for example, are inclined to shoot their prone first, 5 for practice and then their record, followed by their offhand with little or no rest between.

These differences will undoubtedly be ironed out by agreement, with application of the general New England gift of common sense, and are mentioned here not to demonstrate the Massachusetts usage as the best, but as a plea for uniformity.—A. A. MERRILL.

THE Acorn Rifle and Revolver Club's range is an example of what men of moderate means can do with the right leadership.

The range property, owned outright by the club, is 32 miles from the north city line of Detroit and contains 13 acres. The range is laid out so that the sun is never in the eyes of the shooter. The backstop is of dirt thrown up with horse-drawn scrapers to the height of 30 feet above the targets and extending a safe distance beyond the ends of the target pit. On top is a flag staff and it is a rule that a high-power rifle is never to be fired until the red flag is up. Also, if a shot goes over the backstop it will land without damage in a wooded swamp.

Beyond ground level a trench has been dug sufficiently deep to allow the targets to be below ground level when down. The pit is faced front and back with reinforced concrete walls. There are 6 targets with wooden frames sliding on pipe with one counterweight. These targets are cheaper and faster to operate than the all-steel frames with the detachable chain control, in the opinion of most members of the club. When a new piece of timber is needed, some one in the club is usually able to get it pretty reasonable and tools are available.

The old target locker has been torn down and a new one will soon be erected between the walls of the pit by digging a continuation of the trench and making the walls of cement. The concrete walls of the present pit are reinforced with innumerable metal beds and springs. The reinforcing cost nothing but the trouble of collecting the beds and hauling them. If more targets are needed, the backstop and pit can be extended to include at least 12 more targets. There are even some few beds and springs on hand to start the work with and to serve as samples of the successful and economical brain-functioning of the spark plug of the club, A. C. Adams, of Royal Oak, who not only works with his brain but follows it with manual labor as well.

Besides the high-power rifle range, there are small-bore and pistol ranges and a good trap.

The club was originally started by men from Ferndale, Mich., as the Ferndale Rifle and Revolver Club, but as the years passed the original members became more or less inactive. The members are now mostly from Royal Oak, Clawson and surrounding towns.

The main thing is to make the club a shooting club and not a social club, yet provide, as our club has done, a place for the ladies to picnic when the men are shooting.—T. K. BROWNE.

## A CORRECTION

IN THE February issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN (page 26) we covered results of the 1932 American Rifleman Trophy Match, stating that this contest was won by the Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club of San Antonio, Tex., which scored 550¾ points in the match.

Since going to press with the February number on January 10, it has developed that the Fort Worth (Tex.) Rifle and Pistol Club turned in a total of 763 points during the year 1932 and is, therefore, entitled to first place in the contest.

Of the Fort Worth points, 359½ were forwarded through the N. R. A. Southwestern Branch Office in Dallas during the latter part of December, and, unfortunately, due to the unusually heavy volume of mail at that time, these additional Fort Worth credits reached the N. R. A. Promotion Division after results of the match had been announced and the news item referred to was off the press.

We hasten to correct the discrepancy in results of the contest, as previously reported, the circumstances concerning which the association sincerely regrets. A corrected standing of the leading clubs follows:

1. Fort Worth (Tex.) Rifle and Pistol Club.... 763
2. Liberty Pistol and Rifle Club, San Antonio, Tex. .... 703¾
3. Cerro Gordo Rifle Club, Mason City, Iowa. .... 517
4. Maryland Rifle Club, Baltimore. .... 448

## ALABAMA ASSOCIATION MEETS

THE Alabama State Rifle Association held its annual meeting on February 5 at the 167th Regiment Armory, Birmingham. Those present were E. E. Sellers, president, Anniston; G. T. Key, vice-president, Montgomery; Maj. E. A. Rogers, treasurer, Gadsden; R. E. Strickland and Capt. W. J. Hanna, Birmingham; Capt. C. C. Whitehead, W. E. Heaton, Orville Lay and W. D. Smith, Gadsden; Lt. L. J. Raemon, Anniston, and E. E. Foster, Montgomery.

The same officers were reelected except that E. E. Foster was elected secretary in place of M. R. Scott, resigned.

To beat the depression, the association planned a greater advertising campaign to boost the shooting game during the coming season. Lieutenant Raemon was authorized to put out an illustrated folder describing the forthcoming matches.

A schedule of 8 matches was adopted to include these events:

- U. S. Army Course D, .30 caliber, to be shot at Bessemer, April 2.
- Bisley Try-out Match, .22 caliber, Bessemer, May 14.
- Sellers Cup Match, .30 caliber, Gadsden, June 4.
- Hanna Cup Match and Starnes Rapid-Fire Match, both .30 caliber, Montgomery, July 2.
- State Championship Match, .30 caliber, Anniston, August 27.
- Montgomery Rifle Club Small-Bore Match and the Raemon Pistol Cup Match, Montgomery, September 17.

## SPRING OUTDOOR PROGRAMS TO BE DISTRIBUTED

AN OUTDOOR program of small-bore and high-power rifle and pistol and revolver matches, which has been radically revised to meet the requirements of the latest developments in arms and ammunition, has been announced by the Competitions Division of the N. R. A. for the spring matches.

Two additions to the regular program, which will attract considerable attention, is an entirely new event limited to the hornet rifle and a match limited to the single-shot pistol. Another innovation will be the awarding of percentage medals in practically all pistol and rifle events. Previously the awarding of these medals was confined to the tyro competitions.

The new program also provides, for the first time, separate events for the .22-caliber pistol and revolver shooters who heretofore have been competing in the same events as the users of center-fire guns.

Another provision of interest to club officers is the reduction of the entry fee for rifle and pistol qualification courses from \$1.50 to \$1 for club members.

The Competitions Division has also perfected plans which, it is hoped, will lead to two additional announcements of great interest and importance to rifle and pistol shooters in the April AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

## WARNING

ON December 19, a Smith and Wesson .22-caliber pistol, No. 3228, was stolen from the Texaco station at Fairview and Grand Avenue, St. Paul, Minn. Harvey M. Smart, a member of the St. Paul Rifle Club, was the owner of the pistol. He has offered a reward for its return to him.

## PLEASE COOPERATE

**B**ECAUSE of recent changes in the postal regulations, it now costs approximately 10 cents to reroute The American Rifleman to a subscriber who, moving from one address to another, neglects to report the change and leaves that formality up to the post office authorities.

For this reason, aside from our desire to have "The Rifleman" in your hands without unnecessary delay, the request is made that immediately upon deciding to move you so advise national headquarters. Do not wait for the postman to put through the change—you lose and we lose that way!

In these times of economic stress, it is important that all organizations curtail expenses in the interest of their members and apply all savings from avoidable expenses to greater productivity. Money saved in rerouting your magazine helps the N. R. A.

## NEW SHOOTING RULES READY

IN AN effort to promote among individual N. R. A. members and club officers a greater familiarity with the official rules of rifle and pistol shooting competitions and to make the rules available in more simplified form, the Competitions Division of the N. R. A. has prepared a new pamphlet of rules and regulations which is now obtainable from N. R. A. headquarters.

The rules contain the changes adopted at the last meeting of the Executive Committee and supersede all previous regulations. Members and officers of clubs should avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain copies of the pamphlet and thoroughly familiarize themselves with the rules and regulations.

## TAMPA POLICE ORGANIZE STATE LEAGUE

THE popularity of pistol shooting among police officers of Florida is evidenced by the forming of a Police Pistol Club by the members of the Tampa police department. They obtained a small tract of land outside the city limits and have built an outdoor range with firing points at 15, 25 and 50 yards with 16 targets. Practice is held weekly, and once each month a departmental shoot by a 5-man team from each relief is featured.

With mounting enthusiasm, the officers of the pistol club conceived the idea of forming a Florida State Police League. To gain the indulgence and consent of the police department heads, they finally decided to hold pistol and revolver matches upon the new range. Teams from almost every department in Florida were present at the shoot, as well as civilians from the Sunshine Rifle and Pistol Club of St. Petersburg. There were about 200 in attendance, including participants and spectators.

The first event, for law enforcement teams only, was won by the U. S. Coast Guard team with a score of 1,323, and the Tampa police team was second with 1,267. The second event, law enforcement teams only, also was won by the Coast Guard with a score of 814, the East Coast Immigration Border Patrol team placing second with 795. The matches consisted of 10 rounds slow, timed and rapid fire at 15, 25 and 50 yards.

The high-light of the day was the 3-man team event, open to all and won by the Coast Guardsmen by a single point, the Tampa police following a close second with an 828 to the U. S. Coast Guard's 829.

In the two following individual matches, open to all, Frank Wyman, Tampa police revolver instructor, and W. Mitchell, Coast Guard rifle team coach of Base 21, St.

Petersburg, were winners. Wyman's score of 268 won the match fired once over the National Match course, and Mitchell was second with 252. In the slow-fire match, 20 shots at 50 yards, Mitchell's 179 won while Wyman placed second with 176.

Wyman, scoring 731 x 800, became the possessor of the trophy for Grand Aggregate.

Winning teams in team events were awarded cups, medals were presented the men who captured first and second places in the three team matches, and medals were awarded for the first four places in the individual events. All participants were dinner guests of the Tampa Police Pistol Club. The mayor of Tampa, R. E. L. Chancey, at this time awarded the prizes.

The outline of the purposes of the proposed Florida State Police League was also discussed, voted upon and officers elected, as follows:

C. A. Brown, president; L. J. Hodge, secretary; Frank Taylor, representative of the West Coast district; Mr. Crews, Miami police, representative of the Miami district; Mr. Redmond, East Coast Border Patrol, representative of the Immigration Service, and Lt. Comdr. Harley E. Grogan, Base 21, representative of the Coast Guard.

These representatives automatically form the board of directors of the league, which plans to make the Armistice Day Matches an annual affair.—L. MARGARET BRIDGLAND.

## COMING EVENTS

**The Fifth Annual Connecticut State Championship Gallery Team Matches of the Connecticut State Rifle Association** will be held in the State Armory at New Haven Friday night, March 10, and all the following day. Ten firing points will be used as at Hartford last year and the time allowance will be the same. Competitors will fire but one shot on each bull on the 5-bull target. The attendance is expected to exceed last year's attendance of 52 teams and 260 individuals. For further details, address E. E. Cooke, secretary, Connecticut State Rifle Association, Meriden, Conn.

**The Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association** will hold its annual team matches April 1 and 2. The program will be similar to last year's. For copies of program, address Roy B. Foureman, secretary, Ohio Rifle and Pistol Association, 1374 Hollywood Place, Columbus, Ohio.

**Sixteenth Annual American Home Range Record Match**, March 1 to 31; distance, 75 feet; any small-bore rifle, including free rifle, and any sights. Two matches: 50 shots standing and 50 shots prone. Entry \$1 each match. Address C. T. Westergaard, Whiting, Iowa.

**The U. S. Army, Second Corps Area**, has listed rifle and pistol matches as follows, open to police, civilians, Reserve Officers, National Guardsmen, R. O. T. C., and the various branches of the service: April 5, pistol competitions at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.; April 29, pistol competitions at Fort Tilden, near Rockaway, N. Y.; May 27 to June 3, rifle matches at Camp Dix, N. J.; June 15 to 17, rifle matches at Fort Niagara; June 26 to 28, rifle matches at Stony Point range, near Watertown, N. Y.; June 27 to 29, rifle matches at Plattsburg Barracks.

## AN HONOR

**T**HE distinction of becoming the first "One Hundred Per Cent N. R. A. Life Members" club goes to the Pastime Rifle Club, of Tulsa, Okla.

The club, now that it has gained that status, has amended its by-laws so that only N. R. A. life members may hereafter be accepted into the organization. Harry E. Brill, 416 Alexander Building, Tulsa, is the secretary of the club.

## PHILIPPINE CHAMPIONSHIPS

**T**HE Annual Open Pistol Championships of the Philippine Islands for 1932, under the auspices of the Nichols Field Pistol Club, were fired on the Nichols Field post range in Baclaran, November 20 and 27. Both days were typical of the tropics although preceded the night before by minor effects of nearby typhoon areas.

With over 70 entries in the individual matches, six 5-man teams in the team match, team trophies and medals, individual medals and an esprit typical of enthusiastic shooters, the tourney had all the aspects of one of the most successful shoots held in the Archipelago since the abandonment of the Departmental Matches. The tournament was planned and executed by 1st Lt. J. L. Hitchings, A. C., governor of the Nichols Field Pistol Club, with officers and personnel of Nichols Field, and was run off without the slightest bit of trouble or confusion.

The Nichols Field Pistol Club won the team match for the "Team Championship of the Philippines, 1932" with a score of 2,045 x 2,500. The Cosmopolitan Gun Club, 2,019, was second, and Motorboat Club Association, 1,999, was third. The other three teams finished: Philippine Constabulary, 1,972; Manila Police, 1,869; 31st U. S. Infantry, 1,704. To each member of the winning team went an 8" silver goblet. Members of the team placing second each received a bronze medal.

Trophy and medal winners in the individual matches and further medal winners in the team match were as follows:

Match B, slow-fire (pistol): 1st Lt. J. L. Hitchings, A. C., Nichols Field, 433; Cpl. M. K. Burlingame, A. C., Nichols Field, 431; J. M. Kane, C. P. O. U. S. N., 429; 2d Lt. C. G. Rau, 57th Inf. (PS), 429; 1st Lt. Selga, P. C., 406.

Match C, rapid-fire (revolver): Lieutenant Hitchings; M. Flores, Cosmopolitan; A. Floresca; Dr. R. Soler, Boat Club; Lieutenant Rau.

T. D. Montee, Motorboat Club Association, who has been handling the revolver but a short while, sprang the upset of the team match when he scored 444 for which he was awarded the gold medal for high score. Of the five teams the following won silver consolation medals for high gun of their respective teams: A. Hileman, Cosmopolitan, 440; 1st Lt. Ibañez, P. C., 425; Lieutenant Rau, 421; Captain Lugtu, Police, 410; Corporal Lovelace, 31st Inf., 365.

All firing was at 50 yards on the Standard American Target. The slow-fire

match was 50 shots in strings of 25 shots each, the rapid-fire match was 25 shots in strings of 5 shots each, and the team match was the same as the slow-fire individual match. However, due to the fact that so few competitors had telescopes, scoping of shots was forbidden. For this reason competitors were allowed to fire their first five shots and then examine their shot group at a distance of 10 feet, completing the remaining 20 shots of the first string with no further information. The second string was fired continuously based on the shot group of the first string.

Any mention of the match would not be complete without an expression of appreciation to Maj. John B. Brooks, A. C., commanding officer of Nichols Field and president of the Nichols Field Pistol Club. Awards of trophies and medals in the individual matches were made by Major Brooks and in the team match the awards were made by Col. Lorenzo D. Gasser, commanding officer, Post of Manila.

The efforts to promote the best interest of shooting in the Philippines has found a thorough response from all individuals who entered or witnessed the matches. Major Brooks expressed his desire to see the matches an annual affair and extended an invitation for the use of the Nichols Field range whenever practicable.

It is hoped that the N. R. A. will find some staunch supporters from this portion of the hemisphere in the future.—C. G. R.

## FIRST INFANTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS

**C**OMPANY B, 1st Infantry, Fort Francis E. Warren, Wyo., won the 1933 regimental and battalion championship in the small-bore rifle matches. Company E was second, Service Company was third and Company K finished fourth.

A team of 10 men has been selected from among the high scorers in the battalion and regimental matches to represent the 1st Infantry in the annual 4th Brigade matches. Official N. R. A. targets and the issue .22-caliber rifle and ammunition will be used in all matches. At present the 4th Brigade Championship Team Trophy is in possession of the 1st Infantry, having been won from the 20th Infantry, brigade brother and rival of the First.

In the regimental meet, Sgt. Willard F. Stauffer, with 395, was high; Cpl. Oscar L. Gallman was second with 372, and Sgt. Adolph F. Sarman was third with 370. All three are members of Company B, the winning organization.

In addition to the 4th Brigade match, arrangements have been made for the 1st Infantry team to fire against a number of other military post rifle aggregations.



# Guns vs. Bandits

**H**AROLD KOEHLER, 17, a member of the Lakewood (Ohio) Junior Rifle Club, proved the worth of his junior training in marksmanship when he brought down a bandit who had robbed his filling station. As the bandit left with instructions to the boy to keep his face to the wall, Harold instead procured a pistol and fired at the man. The first shot, fired at 10 feet, felled the holdup man who, however, recovered himself and ran. Then a second shot fired at 50 feet again brought the fleeing man to earth but once more he recovered and ran. Several days later the twice-wounded man was brought to a hospital and died. Only the jamming of his pistol prevented Koehler from making more prompt disposal of the bandit.

In Los Angeles, Harry Lytle, a Pacific Electric conductor, probably mortally wounded one bandit and caused a second to flee on December 27. One of the holdup men leaped on Lytle's back without warning while the other jammed what turned out to be a toy pistol against his back. Lytle jerked the first bandit over his head, drew his own revolver and fired.

Drawing his own revolver when held up by two men after he had emerged from his garage, Louis V. Poulson, secretary of the Middlesex (N. J.) Building and Loan Association, caused the highwaymen to flee on January 10. Both bandits were armed and fired on Poulson but failed to hit him.

One bandit was killed and another critically wounded in Cleveland on January 29 by Tuchi Tasa, a restaurant owner, who claimed the men attempted to rob him.

Alone with her six small children in her home near Nashville, Tenn., Mrs. C. W. Sharp shot one of two robbers who sought to force an entrance into her home on January 5.

An attempted robbery of the Charles Schwam store at Bartlett, Tenn., was frustrated January 13 by J. T. Goin, night watchman, who shot and fatally wounded one of the two robbers. The second robber escaped.

John H. Zetsche, owner of a delicatessen store in New York City, foiled the sixth attempt to hold him up when he shot it out with a colored bandit on January 8, wounding the intruder three times.

David Taylor, Denver, who had never before handled a pistol, killed one of two holdup men who sought to rob passengers on a bus passing through Kansas City, Mo., on January 10. Taylor fired only one shot. The slain bandit's accomplice escaped.

After he had held up and robbed an attendant at a service station in Portland, Oreg., on January 8, a man was shot and killed by Lawrence Vance, the attendant.

One of two men who attempted to hold up Ed and Curtis Wells on a road near Conroe, Tex., on January 13, was seriously wounded by the intended victims of the holdup. The second highwayman escaped.

On December 15, Chris Sorensen, manager of a grocery store in Malden, Mass., shot and wounded a man who had robbed the store.

In an attempted holdup of a service station in Memphis, Tenn., a colored bandit was seriously wounded by J. A. Scott, manager of the station.

Three bandits made a hasty getaway from a cafe in Kansas City, Kans., on January 1, when Frank

Swearinger, the proprietor, started into a rear room for his revolver.

One of two men who robbed the Security Bank of Wingate, Tex., on December 22 was shot and killed and his accomplice was seriously wounded by the cashier of the bank.

A robber who held up the Bank of Gray Summit, Mo., on December 23, surrendered when confronted by the rifles and shotguns of a posse of townsmen.

In an attempted robbery of the Carmine (Tex.) State Bank on January 11, a bandit was slain by W. A. Plueckhahn, assistant cashier of the bank.

Charles Norman, attendant at a filling station at Kansas City, Kans., frustrated a holdup on January 26 by drawing his own revolver and firing after two shots had been fired at him by the two holdup men.

When he returned to his home on December 19, S. B. Morgan, Kansas City, Kans., found a prowler ransacking his house. He procured a pistol from a neighbor, and the robber, confronted by the weapon, surrendered.

Following a holdup of the Shawnee (Kans.) Savings Bank on December 7, vigilantes captured two of the three bandits in a gun battle and Capt. T. J. Higgins, of the Kansas City, Mo., police, later shot and captured the third man in Kansas City.

Three armed bandits, who entered the Fagerberg grocery store in Rockford, Ill., on December 29, with drawn pistols, fled when Harry Fagerberg greeted them with gunfire.

Robbers fled from an oil company office in Continental, Ohio, on January 17 when Cliff Worline fired on them.

Stealing gasoline from a parked automobile in Watsonville, Calif., a man was surprised by George Covell and held at bay with a revolver until the arrival of police. The man was an ex-convict on parole and had previously tried to break into Mr. Covell's residence. Two accomplices were also captured.

Clarence E. Fox was at the Commercial and Savings Bank, Berea, Ohio, on January 12 when it was held up by two bandits. He first notified police from a nearby drug store telephone and then returned to the bank to battle the armed holdup men. He grappled with one, wresting one of the man's two pistols from him, and with the seized pistol he shot the bandit twice, causing his capture. The other bandit escaped.

As Tom Anest ascended the steps to his home in Portland, Oreg., on January 16, he was commanded by two bandits to "stick 'em up." Instead of obeying, Anest pressed the trigger of a revolver in his pocket. One shot struck one of the bandits but with the aid of his companion he made his escape.

In Kilgore, Tex., L. H. Suggs shot and killed a man who tried to rob him as he sat with his wife at their tent home on January 8. Two pistols were found on the body of the holdup man.

Engaging in a gun battle with three men who attempted to hold up the Kempton (Ind.) State Bank on January 7, George Richman, cashier, prevented the robbery. It was believed one of the bandits was wounded though he succeeded in escaping.

## CHALLENGES

The Anaconda Rifle and Pistol Club, Anaconda, Mont., is seeking slow-fire pistol matches at 20 yards, team matches preferred. Address Byron H. Jennings, Box 932, Anaconda, Mont.

The Purdue University pistol team wants postal pistol team matches. The team shoots the Colt Woodsman with N. R. A. pistol team championship regulations applying. Address R. H. Degler, 435 Grant, West Lafayette, Ind.

H. D. Brown, cashier of the Spring (Tex.) State Bank, prevented robbery of the bank by shooting it out with the two holdup men on January 7. The men fled when Brown returned fire from the guns of the bandits.

An attempt to hold up James Peacock in his meat market in Chicago terminated fatally for a 27-year-old bandit. Carrying an automatic and shielding his face with one hand, the bandit entered the store and fired one shot, hitting his intended victim on the hand, when Peacock reached for his own revolver. Then fleeing from the place, the holdup man was hit by two of three bullets fired by Peacock and several days later he died. Just ten minutes before, the gunman had held up another man. A coroner's jury commended Peacock on his action.

In Newark, N. J., John Posner, manager of a grocery store, drove off two bandits when he fired upon them. It was believed one of the bullets took effect in one of the holdup men.

"Col. Calvin Goddard, Director of the Crime Detection Laboratory of Northwestern University: 'Our laws against permitting self-respecting adults to carry guns are one reason for our terrific crime wave.'"—*Golden Book Magazine*, January.

County Judge Leigh D. Van Woert, sitting at Oneonta, N. Y., has given decision holding that the 1931 amendments to the Sullivan law are invalid. The amendments require that applicants for pistol permits be photographed and finger-printed and at the same time cancelled all existing permits, requiring all pistol owners to apply for new permits.

Four of six men interviewed by the "Inquiring Reporter" of the *New York Daily News* answered "Yes" to the question: "Do you think holdup men would be less desperate and less numerous if the Sullivan law were repealed?"

"The Sullivan law makes it difficult for law-abiding men to obtain firearms with which to protect their families in their own homes."—*New York Evening Journal*, January 25.

"It is to be hoped that police and sportsmen's organizations, working together for a standard law that protects the good and punishes the bad, may succeed at Albany this year. Justice supports their cause."—From editorial in the *Schenectady Gazette* approving change in Sullivan law.

"Those who study the record of the Sullivan anti-pistol law in New York State must agree that regardless of theory its effect is to arm the crooks and disarm all honest men."—Bridgeport, Conn., *Telegram*.

"The Sullivan law is defective in that it makes it difficult for law-abiding citizens to obtain firearms or to keep them on their premises. The law should be changed to differentiate between permits for revolvers that may be carried on the street and those to be kept in homes and places of business. . . . If burglaries and banditry in homes are to be curbed citizens must be enabled to protect themselves."—*Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, January 23.

## CLUB NOTES

The Lewisburg (Pa.) Rifle and Revolver Club, in a recent novelty match, used 8" plates for targets and, after a competitor had broken four of this size, 6" plates were substituted. Each shot cost 25 cents and for each broken plate a competitor was awarded \$1. The match was standing at 200 yards, any rifle without telescope sights. C. H. Kline, of Woolrich, Pa., was high scorer. M. O. Noll, president of the club, gave an unusual exhibition of shooting, breaking two out of six 8" plates with a Colt Frontier .44-40 revolver at 200 yards standing.

Winners in a recent shoot held by the Mistletoe Rifle Club, Okmulgee, Okla., were: Dewar Match, Henry E. Keotah, Oklahoma City, 393; Small-Bore Wimbledon, Kenneth R. Boner, Beggs, 181; Schuetzen Match, John Blankenship, Oklahoma City, 73; 600-yard match, Harry Brill, Tulsa, 46; 300-yard rapid-fire match, John Blankenship, 46; 20-yard pistol, Edgar Sittler, Beggs, 86; bobbing target, Lt. Herbert Sittler, Beggs, perfect score plus 35. More than 100 participated.

The Jersey City (N. J.) Rifle Club has completed its First Annual Indoor Small-Bore Hudson County Championships with Paul Landrock, Swiss Association of Hudson County, the winner with a score of 994 x 1,000 prone and 932 x 1,000 standing, an aggregate of 1,926. Snow and cold weather kept many out-of-town shooters from the matches. Plans are now being formulated for another county match in March.

The Central Indiana Rifle League has completed the first half of its schedule with the teams standing: Greenfield, Plainfield and Hoosier Rifle and Pistol Club, each won 6 and lost 1; Shelbyville, won 4, lost 3; Tippecanoe, won 2, lost 5; Danville, won 1, lost 6; Mitchell, won 0, lost 7.

The All-Silverton (Oreg.) Rifle and Pistol Matches ended with the following winners: Rudy Schenk, 200-yard match; Chet Lichty, .22-caliber sitting match; George Johnson, .22-caliber standing match; O. W. Olson, any-pistol match; Lt. F. Alfred, Browning automatic rifle match.

At the annual meeting of the Burbank (Calif.) Rifle Club, Frank H. Phelps, secretary, was presented with a Bausch and Lomb 19.5-X spotting scope and tripod with silver plaque engraved with a life membership in the club. It was voted to join the California State Rifle Association and to incorporate the club.

The Seattle Rifle and Pistol Association has reorganized with a secretary-treasurer and executive officer for each division, rifle and pistol. The association recently dropped a pistol match to the Elliott Bay Revolver Club, 2,051 to 2,113, and won one match (postal) from the Olympic Pistol and Rifle Club, San Francisco, 1,130 (with 29 handicap) to 1,106.

Over the Dayton (Ohio) rifle and revolver range on January 6, a "name your own handicap" pistol and revolver match was held with a .38 Colt Officers' Model target revolver as the prize. J. L. Barrington and Hubert Amundsen tied in the shootoff the latter won. Matches, open to all, are being held each Friday night at the range and an event, with a Browning over-and-under as the main prize, is being planned.

A team of the Affiliated Rifle Clubs of Rhode Island lost to a Connecticut state team, 1,427 to 1,444, at Rhode Island State College on January 29. The course was 10 shots standing and prone.

The Taftville (Conn.) American Legion Rifle Club lost to the Pioneer Hose Rifle Club on January 17 by a score of 891 to 869 and dropped another match to the South Lyme Rifle Club on January 24 by a score of 875 to 859.

Grover Cleveland High School, St. Louis, defeated Wentworth Military Academy, 894 to 854, on December 17, and also defeated the University of Missouri freshmen, 905 to 805, on January 7. On January 13, the Eighth Annual Father and Son Match was held with 21 fathers and their sons com-

peting. "Bill" Anelung and his father won for the second consecutive year with a score of 171.

The Columbus (Nebr.) Rifle Club beat the Sidney (Nebr.) Rifle Club, 1,782 to 1,643, at Sidney on January 3. W. J. Gigeo, Columbus, was high individual with 379 x 400. Five-man teams competed. The match was at 50 feet indoors, 10 shots per man in all four positions.

Although minus four of its veteran members, the Columbia Rifle Club, of Hudson, N. Y., defeated the Southern Columbia Conservation and Rifle Club by a score of 909 to 835 in their first Hudson Valley League match of the season. R. Benedict, Columbia, was high individual with 190 x 200. Firing was from all four positions.

The Indian Rifle Club, of Lawrenceville, Ill., and the Vincennes (Ind.) Club lost a Dewar match to a team of the Mt. Carmel (Ill.) Rifle Club and the Allendale (Ill.) Club. It was the first defeat suffered by the Indian club in six or eight months. Inci-

dentally, the Indian club is making a drive for new members.

For the Kansas City (Mo.) Rifle and Revolver Club every month of 1932 was a busy month, the annual report of William Rincker, secretary, shows. A new match inaugurated among the members was a challenge trophy match with handicaps allowed to give all a chance. To gain permanent possession, a member must win the trophy six times. The match is 10 shots prone and 10 standing and 5 shots prone rapid fire and 5 sitting rapid fire, all at 100 yards.

The Legion Pistol and Rifle Club, of Chillicothe, Ohio, is looking forward to an active year, according to report of Frank Ferguson, vice-president. The club has one of the best outdoor ranges in Ohio for small-bore shooting, being located in the city park in the center of the city. The turnouts for the club's shoots have usually been good, especially at the outdoor shoots which often draw competitors from three or four states.

# Official Results—N. R. A. Gallery Matches

NOTE:—Following are results of the first series of N. R. A. Individual Gallery Rifle and Pistol Matches fired during December. Due to increased entries and limited space in The Magazine, names and scores of only medal winners are high scores in the various events are given.

All ties have been broken in accordance with N. R. A. rules.  
Tie in Match 4 was not decided in time for publication of bulletin in this issue.

## Bulletin No. 1

### PRONE TYRO—50 FT.

(42 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Tyros only. Four stages of 10 shots for record each, prone position. Metallic sights. To the winner in each section, a silver medal; second to tenth in each section, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. W. H. Triplett, Chicago, Ill.	398
2. W. D. Ireland, Wellington, Kans.	397
3. E. M. Eardley, Kansas City, Mo.	396
4. John D. Risser, Stuart, Iowa	395
5. Harold Austen, New York City, N. Y.	394
6. William Rincker, Kansas City, Mo.	393
7. Charles T. Walter, Chicago, Ill.	392
8. Myron Spriggs, Woodhaven, N. Y.	392
9. Richard Murphy, Greenville, Ohio	390
10. Michael Gawron, Chicago, Ill.	390

## Bulletin No. 2

### PRONE TYRO—75 FT.

(26 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Tyros only. Four stages of 10 shots for record, prone position. Metallic sights. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Harold Dickerson, West Roxbury, Mass.	396
2. John S. Edwards, Jr., Hackensack, N. J.	396
3. Howard Thom, Bend, Oreg.	395
4. Harry E. Stone, Phoenixville, Pa.	393
5. J. Harold Brown, Los Angeles, Calif.	393
6. Ralph Moore, Ossining, N. Y.	391
7. Arthur Schroeder, Cleveland, Ohio	391
8. John Gelsen, Chicago, Ill.	389
9. Herbert Strecker, St. Louis, Mo.	388
10. Chester Boritsko, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	387

## Bulletin No. 3

### TYRO INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH—75 FT.

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Tyros only. Three stages. An entire stage must be completed in one day. A stage will consist of two strings each of 10 shots for record. First stage, one string prone, one sitting, second stage, one string prone, one kneeling. Third stage, one string prone, one standing. Metallic sights. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. John S. Edwards, Jr., Hackensack, N. J.	570
2. Harold Dickerson, West Roxbury, Mass.	564
3. Chester Boritsko, Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.	556
4. Michael Gawron, Chicago, Ill.	543
5. A. J. Cade, Union City, N. J.	541
6. H. P. Cazin, Jackson Hgts., L. I., N. Y.	528
7. Warren J. Croft, Hazel Crest, Ill.	526
8. C. O. Taylor, Hartsdale, N. Y.	521
9. L. F. Randall, Bronx, N. Y.	511
10. M. J. Jacobsen, Bronx, N. Y.	504

## Bulletin No. 5

### INDIVIDUAL PRONE—75 FT.

(66 Entries)

Conditions: Four strings of 10 record shots each, prone position. To the winner, a silver medal. Bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors. Percentage medals.

1. R. E. Loudon, Butler, Pa.	400+69 bulls
2. R. W. Christy, Sacramento, Calif.	400+53 bulls
3. Thurman Randle, Dallas, Tex.	400+22 bulls
4. Marshall Mathis, Warren, Pa.	400+21 bulls
5. Paul R. Dodge, Yreka, Calif.	400+3 bulls
6. Owin B. Emswiler, Minneapolis, Minn.	399
7. Herbert Nielsen, Neenah, Wis.	399
8. Joseph Peters, Jamestown, N. Y.	399
9. Theodore Carr, Laredo, Tex.	399
10. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	399

## Bulletin No. 6

### INDIVIDUAL SITTING—50 FT.

(42 Entries)

Conditions: Four strings of 10 shots for record each, sitting position. To the winner, a silver medal. Bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors. Percentage medals.

1. Franklin D. West, Des Moines, Iowa	397
2. Herbert Nielsen, Neenah, Wis.	397
3. Fred A. Oliver, Lisbon, N. Dak.	397
4. Robert Perkins, Fresno, Calif.	397
5. Albert Quam, Whitesfish, Mont.	396
6. Paul J. St. Jean, Thompsonville, Conn.	396
7. Edw. V. Menelee, Rising Sun, Ind.	395
8. William Kelley, Southbridge, Mass.	394
9. Carl Frank, Rochester, Minn.	393
10. Arthur Shivel, Los Angeles, Calif.	393

## Bulletin No. 7

### INDIVIDUAL SITTING—75 FT.

(28 Entries)

Conditions: Four strings of 10 shots for record each, sitting position. To the winner, a silver medal. Bronze medals to the next nine highest competitors. Percentage medals.

1. Leo Kaufman, Kintyre, N. Dak.	399
2. L. E. Bulgrin, Owen, Wis.	398
3. R. W. Christy, Sacramento, Calif.	397
4. Albert J. E. Shay, Brooklyn, N. Y.	397
5. Joseph Julin, Jamestown, N. Y.	396
6. Emmet Swanson, Minneapolis, Minn.	396
7. Clarence Henry, Tarentum, Pa.	395
8. Oscar Anderson, Owen, Wis.	393
9. Owin Emswiler, Minneapolis, Minn.	392
10. J. B. Webb, Clearwater, Fla.	391

## Bulletin No. 8

### TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL—50 FT.

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Tyros only. 40 shots for record, fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner, a silver medal; second to ninth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. L. L. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	336
2. A. Warren Phillips, Jr., Columbus, Ind.	332

3. Walter Shanesey, Brooklyn, N. Y.	331
4. James Schroeder, Appleton, Wis.	319
5. Rupert L. Keith, Lansing, Mich.	306
6. Alex J. Born, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	289
7. Joseph J. Klun, Forest Hills, N. Y.	289
8. E. H. Lancaster, Houston, Tex.	276
9. Edwin D. Ray, South Bend, Ind.	254

Bulletin No. 9

### TYRO SLOW-FIRE PISTOL—20 YDS.

(25 Entries)

Conditions: Open to Tyros only. 40 shots for record, fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. L. L. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	356
2. F. Linwood Myers, Sodus, N. Y.	343
3. John W. Taylor, Gt. Barrington, Mass.	342
4. Harold Cheetham, Williamson, N. Y.	340
5. Floyd M. Benton, Williamson, N. Y.	340
6. J. L. Woods, Baltimore, Md.	338
7. William R. Deyo, Brooklyn, N. Y.	334
8. George Ludwig, Grand Rapids, Mich.	332
9. G. Walter Ladd, Muskegon Hgts., Mich.	332
10. W. Harold Steele, Springfield, Ill.	331

Bulletin No. 10

### SLOW-FIRE PISTOL—50 FT.

(24 Entries)

Conditions: 40 shots for record fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. F. A. Duffner, Watertown, S. Dak.	366
2. L. D. Wilkinson, Washington, D. C.	358
3. George H. Keyes, Brighton, Mass.	353
4. P. F. Rosenstein, Houston, Tex.	346
5. Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	343
6. Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., Wash., D. C.	340
7. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	337
8. L. L. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	331
9. Peter Makieliski, Mishawaka, Ind.	324
10. Frank Hartman, N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.	323

Bulletin No. 11

### SLOW FIRE PISTOL—20 YDS.

(20 Entries)

Conditions: 40 shots for record fired on eight targets, five shots on each target. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals. Percentage medals.

1. Robert W. Schmidt, Bronx, N. Y.	358
2. B. MacGowan, Baltimore, Md.	348
3. Harry E. Stone, Phoenixville, Pa.	345
4. Harry S. Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	345
5. Ralph Moore, Ossining, N. Y.	341
6. George H. Keyes, Brighton, Mass.	337
7. Cornelius L. Herb, Sacramento, Calif.	334
8. L. L. Martin, Pittsburgh, Pa.	333
9. R. J. Ferguson, Ossining, N. Y.	332
10. Ellis R. Williams, Wyoming, Pa.	331

Bulletin No. 12

### TIMED-FIRE PISTOL—50 FT.

(13 Entries)

Conditions: Four stages. A stage will consist of 10 shots for record, fired on two targets in strings of five shots each, timed fire. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

1. F. A. Duffner, Watertown, S. Dak.	386
2. Christen Boylboll, Muskegon, Mich.	374
3. Hamilton Vreeland, Jr., Washington, D. C.	368
4. Eugene M. Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	365
5. Frank Hartman, N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.	359
6. Peter Makieliski, Mishawaka, Ind.	356
7. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wis.	355
8. Glenn H. McClellan, Buffalo, N. Y.	352
9. Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	335
10. H. P. Miller, Rock Island, Ill.	273

Bulletin No. 13

### TIMED-FIRE PISTOL—20 YDS.

(14 Entries)

Conditions: Four stages. A stage will consist of 10 shots for record, fired on two targets in strings of five shots each, timed fire. Any center-fire pistol or revolver. To the winner, a silver medal; second to tenth, bronze medals.

1. Harry Menkel, New York City, N. Y.	376
2. R. J. Ferguson, Ossining, N. Y.	370
3. Eugene M. Ludlow, Penn Yan, N. Y.	364
4. Nick Lehnen, Medford, Wis.	359
5. Christen Boylboll, Muskegon, Mich.	359
6. Herbert Brown, Kansas City, Mo.	354
7. Stephen Anderson, Jr., N. Tarrytown, N. Y.	353
8. Robert Schmidt, Bronx, New York City.	353
9. R. Ticknor, Washington, D. C.	347
10. Edward Langrish, Jr., Hartford, Conn.	343

## MORE ABOUT WILD TURKEYS

Editor, THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN,  
DEAR SIR:

I have read with much interest the article in the February issue of THE RIFLEMAN by Mr. Sizer on hunting wild turkeys in the mountains of Arizona and New Mexico. Inasmuch as he has something to say in regard to my recent article in which I referred to many of the so-called wild turkeys as mongrels, I am writing you this letter of explanation.

According to our best ornithologists, excluding the ocellated turkey of Central America, there are at least five distinct species of wild turkeys in North America, viz, the eastern wild turkey, the Florida wild turkey, the Rio Grande wild turkey, the Merriam wild turkey, and the Mexican wild turkey. My article dealt solely with the eastern wild turkey, whose original range extended from eastern Texas and Arkansas up along the Atlantic seaboard to southern Ontario. Such being the extent of its range, this turkey was probably found over a larger area than all the other species combined. There are many who contend that the true eastern wild turkey is extinct, but I have investigated the subject considerably and I feel certain that the stock as found in the great river swamps of this state (South Carolina) is for the most part pure blooded, and the same is true of sections of Arkansas. It is a well-known fact that the domestic turkey is not descended from the eastern wild turkey but rather from the Mexican species, which is characterized by the white tail tips that are found in the ordinary domestic turkeys. Wherever wild turkeys are now found east of the Mississippi River, there has been more or less an infusion of domestic blood from this Mexican species, and therefore such birds are mongrels. I have killed one mongrel in my experience, and recently was called on to examine some tail feathers sent me by one of the leading game breeders of the United States, who obtained them for this purpose from a prominent sportsman who owns a large preserve in this state. These feathers indicated that the bird from which they came was not more than half pure blood and showed a cross with the common bronze turkey.

The turkey to which Mr. Sizer refers in his article is the Merriam turkey and should be pure blooded for the same reason that a majority of the wild turkeys found in this state are pure blooded, to wit, that its habitat is such as not to bring it in contact with domestic strains in which Mexican blood predominates. For all I know, the pure-blooded Merriam turkey may be just as wild as the genuine eastern wild turkey, and if it is, it is wild aplenty.

I was also interested in Mr. Sizer's discussion of the merits of the .30-40 Krag cartridge as a turkey load. I have had no experience with this load but my article was based on a statement made by my brother who has used it quite extensively on game of other kinds. However, I recently received a letter from Mr. Fleetwood Lanneau of Flat Rock, N. C., in regard to this cartridge, in which he thoroughly condemned it as a turkey load. Mr. Lanneau lived for 10 years in the heart of Great Pee Dee River swamp in this state on one of the greatest turkey preserves in the world. He was perhaps the best rifle shot that has ever lived in this part of the country, and he tells me that during his sojourn on this preserve he killed at least 200 turkeys, most of them gobblers, and for this purpose used a rifle exclusively. He states that he found the most efficient rifle for the purpose the .32-20 Winchester, and the poorest rifle the .30-40 Winchester, model of 1895, using the 220-gr. round nose bullet. In fact he states that the results were so poor with this latter load that he discarded this rifle altogether and used it merely as a wall ornament. I am giving you this information as it comes from a hunter who had more than 10 years experience on this class of game and knew how to use a rifle if anybody ever did. I have had occasion to shoot one gobbler this winter with the .22 l. r. hollow point Super-X cartridge, and while I got the turkey, I cannot recommend the cartridge as a good load. This turkey was shot at a distance of about 125 yards in the top of a tall pine, and was hit in the center of the back. He flew nearly a quarter of a mile before falling, and when I found him he was still able to run at a rather lively gait. I had to shoot him again on the ground in order to stop him. This turkey was killed in the river swamp and if it had been near the river itself, I could not possibly have retrieved it.

In conclusion, I may say I admit it is quite practicable to shoot turkeys on the wing with a rifle when they are found on the open mountains of the West, but if anyone attempted it in the thick river swamps of this part of the country, his efforts would be barren of results.

Very truly yours,

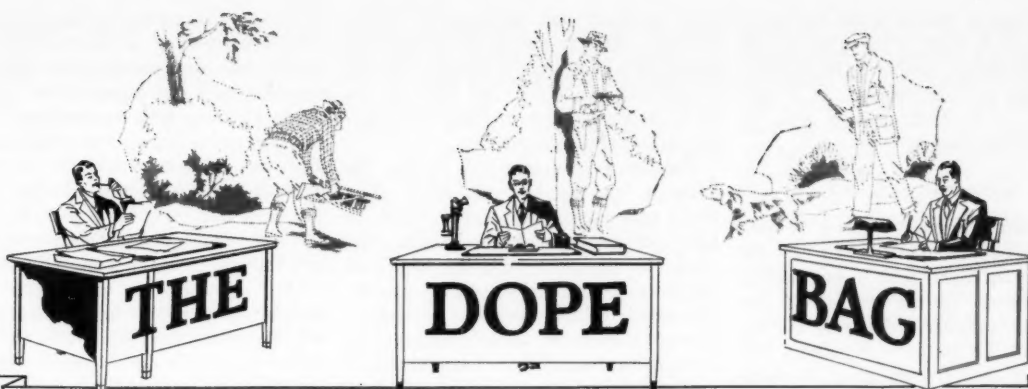
HENRY E. DAVIS.

## RETURN POSTAGE FOR FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Since the publication of the article by L. Eric Krogus in our January and February issues, persons have written in asking where they can obtain return postage which will be good in Finland. These persons can obtain from the Post Office, International Reply Coupons which are redeemable in Finland as well as other foreign countries.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN





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Conducted by F. C. Ness

#### THE 117-GRAIN BULLET AND THE .250 SAVAGE

**T**HE .25-35 Winchester and the .25 Remington are not big game calibers, but when they are used on deer or larger game the 117-grain bullet makes the most effective cartridge. This is also the most accurate bullet in the above two calibers and in the .25 Niedner and .25 Roberts, all of which have a comparatively quick twist of rifling. The question which is frequently asked is what load to use behind the 117-grain .25-35-caliber bullet in bolt action rifles of .250 Savage caliber.

In .25 caliber a bullet of this weight is proportionately long and it must be given sufficient spin, through a combination of twist of rifling and velocity, or it will wobble in flight and keyhole at the target. In the Model 30-S Remington in .25 Remington caliber the standard velocity of this bullet is 2,350 f.-s. at the muzzle and at this velocity the 117-grain bullet is very accurate, averaging about  $1\frac{3}{4}$ " groups at 100 yards. At this velocity the bullet is given a spin of slightly over 2,800 revolutions per second by the 10" twist of rifling of the .25 Remington barrel. In order to give it the same spin in the .250 Savage barrel, which has a twist of one turn in 14 inches, the muzzle velocity would have to be nearly 3,300 f.-s. This is impractical, of course, as the pressures would be erratic and too high for the strength of the brass case.

In the .250 Savage, with its twist of 14 inches, the minimum velocity would be 2,500 f.-s., or 2,150 revolutions per second, and even at this velocity an occasional keyhole would occur. In any .250 Savage caliber barrel in which the rifling makes a complete turn in 12 inches, the standard velocity of the .25 Remington could be

used with the 117-grain bullet, as it would then have a spin of 2,350 revolutions per second. Rifles of .250 Savage caliber made by altering the Model 30-S Remington in .25 Remington caliber will, of course, have the same twist of one turn in 10 inches when using the original barrel.

In a barrel rifled with a 10" twist the 117-grain bullet is fairly accurate even when the velocity is reduced to 1,800 f.-s., or 2,160 revolutions per second. In the .25-35 Winchester barrel, which has a twist of rifling of one turn in 8 inches, the velocity may be reduced as low as one would consider practical with a heavy-jacketed bullet, or 1,500 f.-s. At this velocity in the .25-35 Winchester, the bullet spins at the rate of 2,250 revolutions per second.

Probably the best powder to use with the 117-grain bullet in the .250 Savage caliber is I. M. R. No. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ . The minimum charge to give this bullet sufficient spin in a 22-inch barrel is 35.4 grains weight, which gives a muzzle velocity of 2,510 f.-s., when the bullet is seated to a depth which will make an overall cartridge length of 2.49 inches. The maximum load behind this bullet is 37.4 grains weight No. 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  powder, which gives 2,680 f.-s. When the new noncorrosive primers are used, the minimum charge should be sufficient for accuracy in a barrel having a 14" twist. The velocity with the modern primers would probably be 2,550 f.-s., or slightly higher. If inaccuracy makes it necessary, I would suggest increasing the charge one-half grain at a time until a load is found, under the maximum weight, which will give sufficient accuracy. Loads which are listed as maximum charges for bolt action rifles are too powerful for lever action rifles in

this caliber, and the 117-grain bullet should not be used in these arms.

I have not experimented with the .25 H. P. Special caliber rifles, but reports seem to indicate that the finest accuracy is obtained with the 117-grain bullet at velocities above 2,500 f.-s. In an 11" twist a velocity of 2,425 f.-s. would give 2,645 revolutions per second and yet the tendency of tipping on the part of the 117-grain bullet is not entirely overcome. At 2,500 f.-s. the rate of spin is increased to 2,727 revolutions in such a barrel, which is still short of the 2,800 revolutions obtained with the standard .25 Remington cartridge. A quicker twist is the logical answer, as one turn in 10" jumps the rate of spin to 3,000 revolutions at the same velocity, or 2,500 f.-s. Much the same would hold true for the W. T. & C. W. 115-grain bullet, for which a minimum velocity of 2,300 f.-s. is suggested for accuracy in the .250 Savage caliber. The accuracy should be appreciably better at 2,500 f.-s. By the same token the 100-grain weight of bullet should give better results in the average .250 Savage caliber rifle because it can be given a higher velocity at safe pressures and because its length is better adapted for the 14" twist of this caliber.

#### IVER JOHNSON ARMS

**I**VER Johnson Arms & Cycle Works of Fitchburg, Mass., make a line of reliable firearms designed to sell at popular prices. Two arms of the Iver Johnson brand which I tried a number of years ago gave a very satisfactory performance. One of these arms was a 20-gauge single barrel which proved as effective as any shotgun of this bore I have used. The

other gun was a special model 6-shot revolver in .32 S. & W. Long caliber which weighed 23 ounces. Offhand, this revolver was capable of shooting into the 8" target black at 50 yards. Both guns together cost less than \$15.

#### THE SUPERSHOT SEALED EIGHT

That special model revolver is now practically duplicated in the new ".22 Supershot Sealed Eight" with several notable improvements. In the new model the sights, grip, cylinder and trigger are improved and the accuracy is better. The cylinder, of heat-treated steel, is chambered for eight .22 Long Rifle cartridges, extractor and chamber being counter-bored to seat the cartridge head flush with the face of the cylinder. The cylinder is held positively by an independent stop and the alignment with the barrel is excellent.

Like other break-open models in the Iver Johnson line, this model is equipped with the famous "Hammer the Hammer" safety device which prevents accidental discharge. The trigger must be pulled with intent to fire or the blow of the hammer is not communicated to the independent firing pin in the frame. Another good feature common to this make is the employment throughout of heat-treated piano-wire springs as a guard against weakened tension as well as against breakage. The mainspring tension is easily adjusted after removing the grip. The gun has a good top latch with a broad and neatly checkered area to make the lift easy. Breaking the gun open automatically ejects the cases from the chambers. A small spur on the bottom of the latch keeps the cylinder from sliding off its bearing. This bearing is large, and it is rigidly fastened to the barrel forging. The lock is of the double-action type, but, of course, the hammer must be cocked by hand for accurate shooting. The substantial construction of this gun is indicated by its weight, which is 24 ounces.

The gun has broad, square top, Patridge-type target sights, and the top of the gun is finished dull. Accurate aim is easy with these excellently designed sights. The rear sight is a movable plate held to the flat end of the latch by a broad-headed screw. An oblong hole in the plate permits shifting it up and down or right and left when the screw is loosened. The two contacting surfaces are finely grooved to prevent slipping. A screwdriver is furnished with the gun. To facilitate matters, register notches are cut in the edge of the plate and in the top of the latch to serve as guides. I found the sample gun to be properly zeroed as issued by the factory. Though somewhat inconvenient I would consider this adjustable sight

quite practical and satisfactory for its purpose, which is merely to provide the owner with a means for zeroing the gun to suit his own vision and holding. As far as aiming is concerned these Iver Johnson sights are above criticism.

The one-piece walnut grip has lost the hump it formerly had and which effectively prevented a high hold. With the high hold now possible the bore is practically in alignment with the hand and this is of distinct aid in offhand control. The grip is held to the frame by a single screw at the bottom. The beautiful finish is somewhat marred by a diamond shaped area of checkering on the back of the grip, which, however, contacts the middle of a perspiring palm with fair security. I would gladly dispense with the checkering and would like the grip better were it curved back slightly more to the rear. It is too small to fill any hand except when it is grasped low, and then a filler behind the guard would be required. A small-size Pachmayr grip adapter would improve it for the low hold.

The trigger is broad and neatly grooved to add security. It is curved to conform with the guard and this makes the position of the trigger finger arbitrary. Like the grip, the trigger is adapted for a low hold. I cannot get a comfortable trigger-finger contact on this gun with a high hold on the grip. The weight of pull is slightly less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds and it has only a slight creep. It is about as good as can be had with the type of action used. A single-action lock would be required to get the kind of trigger pull which would be satisfactory for competitive target shooting. However, this gun is not intended for match work, though it very nearly qualifies. The double-action pull is not to be taken seriously, of course. On a .22-caliber revolver of this kind it serves no practical purpose. Accurate fire is quite impossible with it. It also requires a forward position of the trigger which limits the space in the guard, leaving insufficient room for a gloved finger.

In rapid-fire practice the finger must be withdrawn from the guard or the hold is shifted while the thumb draws back the hammer. This gun is poorly adapted for rapid-fire target practice, and it should not be purchased for that purpose. One obstacle is the hammer spur which is too short and low for easy cocking. The thumb tends to slip off before it is fully cocked, even in slow-fire practice. A larger trigger guard and a higher hammer spur and a fuller grip would adapt the gun for rapid-fire practice, as it is accurate enough.

As the makers claim, this revolver is very well adapted for informal target practice just as it comes from the factory.

It is a good inexpensive side arm for the camper or trapper or for plinking. It should give very satisfactory results in the field with the high-velocity hollow-point .22 Long Rifle ammunition. The gun is strong in design, well made, and not likely to get out of order. Its blued finish is not unattractive in appearance. The grip and pull, while not ideal, are really not bad. The sights are excellent, and the gun is heavy enough for steady holding. Considering its low cost, it is surprisingly accurate. Any revolver which will average around 80 x 100 over our cellar range with the .22 Short cartridge is sufficiently accurate for target practice. Even with BB Caps I have scored 77 x 100 on the Standard American target. The reason for using the light loads is our neighbors' very valid objections to the loud report of the .22 Long Rifle cartridge, but, incidentally, real economy is effected by this practice with cheap ammunition in an inexpensive arm as accurate as this Iver Johnson Sealed Eight.

#### THE 2-X MODEL RIFLE

The Iver Johnson single shot bolt action was reviewed in the September Dope Bag. It is a light, low-priced boy's rifle chambered for the .22 Long Rifle cartridge and designed to safely handle the high-speed ammunition. It is a very pretty arm with its beautiful walnut stock and chromium-plated action calculated to attract the eye of any boy. In shape, the one-piece stock fairly faithfully follows that of the Remington N. R. A. Junior 33 Model, except that the Iver Johnson forestock is shorter, the curve of its grip has a slightly greater radius and the angle of its buttplate gives practically no pitch down at the muzzle.

The notable features, as previously described, are its well-designed extractor and its automatic safety which goes on every time the gun is cocked. This safety as now made better resists accidental bumps and is satisfactory. The gun cocks on the closing motion of the bolt and considerable force is required. Small boys may consider the closing as too hard. The sights are of the open variety. The front sight is fair, but would be improved if it were given a square top, a perpendicular flat face and a width of at least .050 inch. The rear sight has a screw adjustment, but the screw is too small and fine to entrust to a boy and many a jack knife blade will probably be broken in its diminutive slot. The trigger pull has been made very light, plenty easy for a boy's rifle. I am opposed to open sights on boy's rifles, and am pleased to note that the makers will fit the Lyman 55 receiver peep sight and a sling on request. Both should be requested.

## SOME NEW ACCESSORIES BY HART

**P**RACTICALLY every small-bore expert knows A. E. Hart of the Hart Arms Company, Cleveland, Ohio, because Hart is one of the tribe. On the inside he is known as the demon-rebuilder of popular small-bore actions, but to the shooting public at large he is best known as the designer of the excellent Hart speed-actions for the Springfield and Winchester small-bore match rifles.

I have used an ingenious Hart shooting sling for several years which I consider very satisfactory, but Hart has now supplanted it with two new slings, recently placed on the market.

### THE STA-PUT SHOOTING SLING

This new sling is made of a single leather strap  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches wide by 72 inches long, a brass claw hook, a brass stud and a patented steel keeper. The special keeper is the crux of the design. This steel keeper is more bulky than ordinary keepers, being  $\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{4}$  inches. Two rollers in staggered arrangement to impart leverage carry the secret of its effectiveness. The claw hook adorns one end of the continuous strap and it passes through the sling bow on the butt of the stock. Only three sets of holes are needed for the claw hook. One pair near the front swivel provides for the parade adjustment. Another set near the middle of the sling provides the carrying adjustment. When shooting, the claw hook is engaged in the two holes near the butt. The other end of the strap is slotted for a stud and a series of slots to take this stud provide the adjustment for tension length to suit the individual shooter. Only the initial adjustment, of course, is necessary. For shooting, the arm loop is formed by grasping the keeper and hauling down. It is tightened in position on the arm, very simply, by pulling the butt end of the strap, and it stays put exactly where left and without loss in tension, until it is deliberately moved by pulling the keeper up or forward.

The big virtue of this sling is the assurance it gives of maintaining an even tension by staying put, once adjusted. It is also very easily adjusted and it is strong and simple and should never get out of order. I would not recommend it for sporting purposes, as the large keeper, the double loop and the four layers of strap make it far more bulky than any sporting sling should be.

### THE PREMIER SPORTING SLING

The Hart  $\frac{3}{8}$ " sporting sling is also a continuous or single strap, with two studs in place of the claw hook and two leather keepers and one metal ring in place of the Sta-Put keeper. The butt end has a fixed

keeper, and the strap is threaded through this and the metal ring on the arm loop before it is fastened back on itself by means of a stud. The other end passes through a sliding keeper, the front swivel and the metal ring. The arm loop is formed by attaching it back on itself by a stud. A series of slots for this stud provide for individual adjustment, after which any excess length extending beyond the stud may be cut off.

The sling is easily adjusted for various purposes. To tighten, the inner strap of the arm loop is hauled down or to the rear. To slacken, the outer strap is pulled away from the metal ring until the stud stops the movement. For shooting, a wrapped sling is quickest in the game field. I find a 33" length about right for this purpose. The leather should be oiled and worked to make it pliable. The arm loop can also be used in conjunction with the sliding keeper. Added freedom in shooting position may be obtained by releasing the butt end of the strap at the stud.

It is a good adjustable sporting sling almost as neat and compact as a laced sling, and far more convenient to use in all other positions than the carrying adjustment.

### B. & M. STAINLESS CLEANING ROD

**I** DO NOT clean the bore of a rifle or shotgun unless it is absolutely necessary. In this day of noncorrosive primers cleaning is not necessary except when Lesmok powder is used. The modern primer is 100 per cent noncorrosive only with smokeless powder. It is also necessary to clean metal deposits from the bore, like lead, plating from dry bullets and metallic fouling from jacketed bullets. Such deposits often harbor corrosive elements and, through an electrolytic action, may cause corrosion regardless of the type of primer or load which was used.

When I am forced to do a cleaning job I want good tools. Our first aim is to protect the bore and our secondary purpose is to do the job as easily and conveniently as possible. The best rod for a rifle is one which will not buckle or readily bend and which will not collect grit. This means a hard rigid rod with a polished surface, made as rigid and heavy as the bore diameter allows, and without joints. Such a rod is technically correct for minimum bore-wear and for maximum cleaning efficiency. High grade steel, like drill rod or stainless steel, meets the material requirements.

Among commercial makes the best .30-caliber cleaning rods I have used is the Belding & Mull one-piece "A" model, made of drill rod .250" thick and highly polished. It has a comfortable knurled

steel handle with a strong simple free-running swivel so the patch or brush readily follows the rifle grooves. There are four interchangeable tips for cleaning, for scouring, for oiling and for pushing slugs through the bore. I have also several sets of interchangeable tips in other calibers, from the 7 mm. rifle to the 12-gauge shotgun, for this rod, and I have used it for nearly 10 years now without its defaults.

The Mull Self-Centering cleaning tip with flannel patch affixed does the job very thoroughly in all calibers following several strokes with the brass brush. This tip has a sharp pin on which the patch is speared and it does not fall off while passing through a long action. This Mull tip effectively solves the problem of cleaning the new Model 54 Winchester Hornet rifle from the breech end. I do not use the double-slotted tip for oiling, but the square end push tip is frequently called into play for slugging barrels to obtain their groove diameter.

In .22 caliber the B. & M. "A" rod is .203 inch in diameter and it is, therefore, less rigid, especially when used in .25-caliber bores. It is, of course, appreciably more rigid and less likely to acquire kinks than any smaller or softer rod designed for this caliber.

Recently Belding & Mull have been making their cleaning rods of stainless steel and some months ago I received a sample "A" rod in .22 caliber. I appreciated the rust-resisting quality of the new material, but was afraid it would take a set and develop kinks more readily than the drill rod. I subjected both rods to a bending test and applied the force at right angle to the axis of the rod, using a scale to measure the pull. The difference was very slight with any pull from 8 pounds to 12 pounds, but from 14 pounds to 25 pounds the stainless rod showed its superiority by taking less set.

I would say, therefore, that the stainless steel now used in B. & M. rods is as good as the drill rod which was formerly supplied only on special request. Since the new material has been adopted as a standard, a definite improvement in the entire line of Belding & Mull cleaning rods as now marketed may be recognized.

### CROFT RIFLE CARRYING CASE

**A**N ALL leather, full length, carrying case for rifles has been placed on the market by the G. R. C. Manufacturing Company of Olean, N. Y., makers of the well-known G. R. C. shooting coat. I wear the G. R. C. coat at least once a week and I will be using the carrying case as frequently, because it is more convenient than any other full length case I own.



It is made of very strong and very soft leather throughout, even to the shoulder strap, which latter is attached by a single copper rivet and a ring to a leather tab at either end. There are no buckles or other means for adjusting the length. The case is opened and closed by the very convenient means of Talon hookless fasteners along the bottom edge and over practically its entire length of 44 inches. Inside are sewn two long pockets of the same pliable leather on opposite sides at the butt end. These pockets will accommodate jointed cleaning rods, telescope sights, or even a draw-tube spotting scope of ordinary size. One is about a foot in length and the other nearly two feet long.

This is not the type of gun case to choose for protection against bumps, but for its designed purpose it is excellent, and the price is moderate. The rich golden yellow color is very attractive while new, but, unfortunately, it is not soil proof and soon acquires other shades.

### THE LINSTOP BULLET RECEIVER

**T**HE "Linstop," designed by W. C. Linss, 821 Venneman Avenue, Kirkwood, Mo., has appeared on the market, and a sample has shown up on our basement range. This bullet receiver has a wide mouth, the opening being 15 inches square, and really constitutes a small portable section of the usual gallery backstop, with a heavy plate of steel set at an angle to deflect the bullet into a sand trap at the bottom. At the top are two target hooks.

I had no trouble in bolting the few parts together. The stand consists of a floor plate and two pipes that telescope to permit two adjustments in the height of the target, or 34" and 54". The outfit will stand under fire by its own weight wherever it may be placed on a flat surface. However, bolt holes are provided in the floor plate for fastening in a permanent location when desired. This, of course, will make it more stable in the extended position, especially when heavy loads are used.

It is designed to handle all lead bullet loads without back spatter. It would probably also handle jacketed pistol bullets, as it appears strong enough for the .45 Service Pistol. Since it was not advertised nor recommended for jacketed pistol bullets and because the sample was not provided with a baffle plate for this purpose, I did not try it. For .22 rim-fire rifles, .38 Special revolvers and any other normal revolver load it is very satisfactory and should last indefinitely, under any amount of shooting, because the heavy back plate is made of a mild steel which will not break up as happens with the lighter and inferior boiler plate. All parts of the bullet receiver are welded together,

except the front retaining plate of the sand-box. This is bolted in place so that, should it ever be damaged by wild shooting, it might be easily replaced. Cotton waste may be used instead of dry sand, but the sand would add to the weight and tend to make the outfit more stable.

## Questions and Answers

### RIFLES AND CALIBERS COMPARED

**I**F I were to choose a rifle for deer it would be in 250-3,000 caliber. However, I wish to choose a caliber that would be good for deer hunting and, if the opportunity should present itself, that I could use on moose and bear. Which of the following should I choose: .300 Savage, .35 Remington .30-'06, or .270? Do you consider the .300 Savage a good choice for moose?

When it comes to sporting rifles, or rifles used for sporting purposes only, wouldn't the Savage Super Sporter, Model 45, be a better rifle in .30-'06 caliber than the "used" Model 1917 Enfield made over to a sporter?

How much more accurate is the Winchester Model 54 and Remington Model 30-S in .30-'06 caliber at 100 yards and 200 yards over the Savage Super Sporter, Model 45, in .30-'06?

How much more accurate is the Winchester Model 52, .22-caliber rifle over the Savage Model 19 N. R. A. rifle in .22 caliber?

Is the front sight of the Savage Model 19 N. R. A. a good sight for hunting squirrels, as well as a target sight? Is the rear sight good for hunting—P.M.T.

**Answer:** I would eliminate the .300 Savage and the .35 Remington as moose loads, and I would prefer the .30-'06 to the .270 Winchester for large bear and large moose, although the .270 Winchester, on account of the construction of its 130-grain bullet, may be considered effective on this game. In the .30-'06, however, we can go to the heavier 220-grain Pin Point and Delayed Mushroom bullets for this type of game, and we can use the 180-grain 2,700 f.-s. loads to parallel the long-range work of the .270 Winchester on mountain goat and mule deer and for plains animals like caribou. On coyote, woodchuck, deer, we can use the 150-grain bullet at 3,000 f.-s., or the 145-grain H. C. T. bullet at the same velocity. Either the Bronze Point 180-grain or the 180-grain Open Point, and any of the 150-grain Protected Point bullets at 3,000 f.-s. would also serve for sheep and black bear. This, in my opinion, gives a slight edge for general purpose to the .30-'06 over the excellent .270 Winchester.

Where you want to consider long-range shooting, I would prefer one of our modern rifles like the 30-S Remington, 54 N. R. A. Type Winchester, or Springfield Sporter in the .30-'06 caliber. For ordinary work on deer or black bear, or heavier game, over ranges well under 300 yards, the Savage Super Sporter, Model 45, would prove entirely satisfactory, and it is a handier rifle and less expensive than the modern arms. I do not know exactly what is the average accuracy, but from my own direct experience these modern arms give 1 minute of angle better accuracy than the lighter and cheaper Savage Super Sporter. I would prefer the Savage Super Sporter to the remodeled Model 1917 rifle.

The Model 52 Winchester may average slightly more accurate than the N. R. A. Type Savage Match rifle, but you will find individual rifles which are equal in accuracy. The 52 Winchester has a better action and it for-

merly had a better stock and better sights. This, however, has been changed by the new 1933 design of the Model 19 Savage rifle, which will be announced in March.

The new Savage Match rifle will be a better value than the 52 Winchester, because it will sell for only \$30, completely equipped, less the sling strap. The stock is most excellent, the action has been improved, it has a speed lock and new sights for match shooting. It is also drilled and tapped for Lyman scope blocks. The accuracy of these rifles is most excellent, and it is quite capable of shooting "possibles" on the N. R. A. target over any standard range used in the matches. The trigger pull is also improved and the loading port has been enlarged so that single loading on the target range is now convenient.

The 52 Winchester remains the better rifle of the two, but the Savage has, in my opinion, a better stock and a better rear sight in the 1933 design. This new rifle weighs about 8 pounds instead of about 7 pounds for the original Model 19 N. R. A. rifle. The sights as now used on the Savage would be entirely suitable for small-game shooting, and in my opinion would be more satisfactory than the sights on the 52 Winchester as issued.

### BOND .45 COLT BULLET NO. C-454760

**I** WROTE to Modern Bond asking for some information on their bullet No. C-454 (Ness Hollow-Base bullet) and received a reply suggesting that I write you. I don't know very much about designing bullets, but I must say your bullets C-454 and D-454 look like fine slugs. I have read many articles on bullets and I agree that a bullet which has the greatest bearing length is the most accurate, and you have achieved this in these bullets.

A friend and myself propose to use these bullets in the Colt Single Action and New Service revolvers, both 7½" barrels, for short- and long-range shooting and desire the following information: What is the difference in these bullets? Which is the better for short range and which is the better for long range and why? I am inclined to show a preference for bullet C-454, since it is longer. Can C-454 be loaded as heavy as D-454 and not melt or deform the base? Give me the various charges of No. 5 powder up to the maximum charge. For maximum loads are there other powders more suitable than No. 5 powder?

I secured samples of each of these bullets from Modern Bond and when loaded in the case they look fine.

We use a B. & M. Model 26 tool and the B. & M. straight-line bullet seater. Will this seater handle either C-454 or D-454?—P.E.M.

**Answer:** The Bond bullet C-454 was designed as an all-around .45 Colt bullet. It cuts a wadcutter hole in target paper and it develops all the velocity and power of which the .45 Colt is capable. The bullet has also given very satisfactory results on the trail when backed by 38 grains weight of FFg black powder, according to member, H. M. Stewart, who regularly uses this load on his ranch.

The base is hollow and this means some extra bother in casting these bullets. The maximum load is 13.7 grains weight No. 80 powder which developed 1,116 f.-s. and 651 ft.-lbs. energy. A charge of 9.0 grains weight No. 5 powder is also maximum, and this developed 1,023 f.-s. at the du Pont laboratory.

The energy figure is 546 ft.-lbs. against 460 ft.-lbs. for the Remington black powder cartridge. Any lighter charge of either powder can be used. 11.7 grains weight No. 80 gives 871 f.-s. and 395 ft.-lbs.

The B. & M. bullet seater and the Bond or Ideal lubricating machines can be had with proper shaped seating punches to fit the nose of this bullet.

The solid base bullet D-454 is perhaps offered as a heavier model and one more convenient to cast. The loads for this bullet would have to be determined by test. They should be lighter, of course. The solid base bullet would be better with very light charges, because it would leave less powder space in the case. Any temper from 1-10 to 1-20 could be used with either bullet.

#### ON OBTAINING SPECIAL REAMERS

SOMETIME ago I read an article by Capt. Charles Askins in which he described a method of reaming out the forcing cone in a 12-gauge shotgun so as to relieve the chamber pressure and stop the lead shot from leading the barrel at this point. I would like to find out where he got that reamer and also how I can do this job myself.

My 12-gauge shotgun is underbored. Its diameter is .728 inch and it leads very badly about 6 inches along the bore in front of the chamber. I intend to use brass shells and hand loads. Therefore, I want a reamer about 6 inches long with a small diameter of .727 inch and a large diameter of .778 inch. I intend to ream out the bore until it is the same diameter as the inside of the brass shell.—H.C.S.

**Answer:** The reamer you mention was made by some machinist in Oregon, and we hope he will read this and give us his address. You could have such a reamer ground, but it would cost a pretty penny. If you had the reamer properly ground you could do the work. The next best thing would be to write to D. C. Addicks, Rome, Ga., and get one of his draw-boring tools, with which you ought to be able to relieve the bore in front of the cone.

What you have in mind is to over-bore the breech end of those barrels for 6 inches above the forcing cone. The most that I have known any twelve bore being over-cut is the Super Fox, with bore enlarged to .750 inch. With the very large boring you have in mind, you would need to use thin brass shells, such as the English do, and then you would need oversize wads and black powder. Probably the thin brass cases would be hard to get, being made in France and not in England. I do not know who would grind such a reamer as you want, but I would suggest James V. Howe of Cleveland, Ohio. Grinding it might be simple enough, but these things are bought of a certain size and then ground to micrometer specifications. Reamers as made regularly are chambering and choking reamers, neither of which would do you any good, and you will find it very difficult to procure and grind a boring reamer. Best thing I know, not considering the reamer end of it practical, is to get the draw-boring tool and just grind that barrel out with emery cloth until it is of a size to suit you, and then polish it.

#### BRENNEKE BULLETS AND FULL CHOKE

I NOTE in the article on the Brenneke shotgun bullet mention is made of using this bullet in a choke-bore gun.

The bullet has soft lead flanges or shoulders which supposedly will deform when passing through the choke, but I have always understood that even buck shot fired from a choke bore might injure it, and I notice in a recent comment that BB shot is also too large to be used with safety to the choke in a 12 gauge.

I have some of these Brenneke slugs and have fired a few through my cylinder barrels, at heavy logs and they certainly have a terrific shocking power.

My gun is an Ithaca, 12 gauge, barrels 30 inches, modified and full, and I have also another pair of barrels, 26 inches, both cylinder.

Is it safe to use these slugs in a choke-bore barrel without the risk of injury to the choke? It seems to me that the bullet would hit the choke part at a pretty high speed after passing the rest of the barrel.—P.H.M.

**Answer:** The makers of Brenneke bullets maintain that they are quite safe to use in full-choked guns, the bullets being made of a diameter that would fit the choke rather than the bore diameter of the barrels. At the same time, having a cylinder pair of barrels as well as full choke, I certainly would use these bullets in the cylinder barrels. These bullets are made in a foreign country, and no responsibility could be made to attach to the makers if your barrels were injured. Our own factories assume responsibility for any trouble caused by an output of theirs, and if your barrels were hurt the barrels would be replaced. At any rate, shooting the missiles through cylinder barrels you know they are safe.

#### THE SINGLE BARREL FOR SOLID SLUGS

I HAVE an Ithaca 12-32 which I want to try out. Do you think this gun is strong enough for the Brenneke bullet loads? Which type of gun is the best for this ammunition? I want to try this bullet on Alaskan Brown bear, moose and grizzly.—F.C.

**Answer:** That Ithaca should do well with the Brenneke bullets. They should be perhaps a trifle more accurate in pump guns, since the two barrels of a double gun might not shoot right together. Then in case of a beast like the Brown bear, I would rather have a filled magazine for emergencies. I'd certainly take the 12-gauge gun for the kind of game you have in view, and I'd want the cartridges loaded in Germany, so as to be sure they wouldn't stick in loading.

#### ON MAGNUM 10-GAUGE REPEATERS

WOULD the 1901 Winchester be safe with the 5-5½-dram 2-ounce load? This looks like a very strong gun to me.

I have been doing most of my shooting with the 10-gauge Winchester, shooting 1½ ounces of No. 4's for several years. I cannot see that it is any strain on the gun.—E.W.E.

**Answer:** The Winchester lever action would not be safe with any such load as the Magnum 10-gauge contains. Fired in barrels of standard dimensions, such as the Winchester, breech pressure reached 13,000 pounds. It might blow out your breech bolt and burst the frame. The barrel would probably stand the pressure. In any event, such a length of (3½") case couldn't be made to work through magazine of any re-

peating shotgun. This load never will be adapted to repeaters. Even if a 9-pound repeating shotgun would handle the load, recoil would be too heavy. A gun for this cartridge should weigh 11 to 12 pounds.

#### ON THREE IMPORTED SHOTGUNS

I ACQUIRED two guns. One was a Greener, grade FH 50, which is listed in this country for \$415. It is new and I don't think it has ever been fired. It is 12 bore, weighs 7¾ pounds, 30", and patterns very well with the 1¼-ounce loads, or about 65 per cent right, and slightly under 75 per cent left, being chambered for these loads. To my surprise, the ejector on the right barrel does not have kick enough to carry the shell clear, and the ejectors do not cock at the same instant, the right one I think cocks last. How much of a job is it to get this repaired, and where shall I send it? I once sent my Greener 10 to London to have some work done, and it is quite a bother so I would rather have some man here do the work if possible.

The other gun is a German make, by Christopher Funk, a 10 bore, weighing under 10 pounds by a few ounces, 30", both full, but chambered for 3½" shells. Do you suppose that it is possible that this gun was made for these loads? It is new, and the barrels are very heavy, at least the metal is twice the thickness of that in my Greener 10 bore, which is chambered for the 1½-ounce loads. I know that you are going to have many questions relative to guns for this load, but it just seemed queer to get hold of a new one chambered for this shell.

I have a chance to purchase a Woodward 12 bore, best quality, for a reasonable price. It is chambered for the 2½" cases. At times partridges get up rather wild, and it is necessary to reach out for them. I have gotten in the habit of carrying a few 1¼-ounce loads, and I have been wondering if it is safe to use these shells in such a gun when it is bored for the shorter load? For years I have used the 1-ounce loads in a 20 Parker DHE, which was chambered for the ¾-ounce loads without any ill effect, but it seems to me that there is more difference between the heavy and light loads in the 12. The Woodward people are quite willing to re-bore and proof this gun for the 1¼-ounce loads, but as I would use it perhaps 90 per cent of the time for the light loads, do you think it would be advisable to leave the chambering as it is?—R.W.C.

**Answer:** Abercrombie and Fitch, New York City, have a repair department. James V. Howe, gunsmith, Cleveland, Ohio, could do the work. Probably one ejector or the other is friction bound, perhaps by coming in contact with the other, or maybe it is wood bound. It should be a simple job for a good gunsmith.

That gun was not made for the new Magnum 10-gauge load which is being built for the Magnum Ithaca, but you might try the shells in it, seeing that it is already chambered for 3½" cases. The gun is pretty light for the load and will kick you, though it should be able to withstand the high pressure. Funk is a good gun-maker and his barrels should be of first quality.

I'd shoot the longer case and heavier load occasionally when I felt like it. If barrels are sound, which they should be, an increased length of case of ¾-inch is not going to do any harm. Parker and Fox used to pur-

posely chamber about that much short, finding that, when the case extended up into the cone an eighth of an inch, patterns were better.

### A KRAG CHUCK LOAD

**I** HAVE had a friend load some Krag cartridges for me with Winchester Super-Speed 110-grain hollow-point bullets and enough No. 17½ powder to develop 2,900 f.-s. muzzle velocity. My idea is to use these on chucks. What would be the maximum pressure? Will these bullets disintegrate on impact with the ground or will they ricochet? What are the approximate trajectory figures? Do you consider this a good chuck load for the Krag? What would you consider to be their effective maximum range on chucks using a scope?

I cannot give you the exact powder charge, but he told me that they were loaded to give 2,900 f.-s. muzzle velocity.—E.W.T.

**Answer:** In the 30" Krag rifle a charge of 45.0 grains weight No. 17½ powder would give the 110-grain bullet about 2,800 f.-s. muzzle velocity. A charge of 46.3 grains weight would give it 2,900 f.-s. In the 22" barrel a charge of 48.5 grains weight No. 17½ would give the 110-grain bullet about 2,900 f.-s. This 30-30-caliber bullet is designed for 2,600 f.-s. at the muzzle, and it would not readily ricochet, but would readily disintegrate upon impact with the ground at any velocity from 2,800 to 3,000 f.-s. The accuracy should be very good at 2,900 f.-s., and the pressure would not be extreme because as much as 51.0 grains weight No. 17½ can be used behind this bullet in the Krag case. I would consider it a most excellent chuck load in Krags, which perform well with it. Such Krags should shoot into 5 inches at 200 yards with this load, and they would have a maximum dependable range of 175 yards. The trajectory would be less than 2½ inches over 200 yards and about 6 inches mid-range of 300 yards. I would suggest that you zero the rifle to land about 1½ inches high at 100 yards in relation to the point of aim and it will then land not over 1 inch low at 175 yards, or 2 inches low at 200 yards.

### PLINKING RIFLES AND SCOPE AIMING

**I** AM thinking of buying one of the new model 61 Winchesters and would like a little advice. What kind of accuracy could I expect from this gun at 75 yards? What is the difference between one designed only for long rifle, and one that uses all three shells? Which one would you recommend? I would like to be able to use shorts occasionally, but don't want to sacrifice much in accuracy. How many shorts would one have to use before the accuracy would be affected?

What factor in a telescope corresponds to the distance between sights as with iron sights? In other words, would a scope with a long tube be more accurate than a short one? Do you have to hold closer with the scope than you do with the iron sights?—B.A.S.

**Answer:** The .22 Long Rifle caliber repeater in the handy plinking type will handle all three sizes of cartridges. Exceptions are guns chambered only for the .22 Short or for

the .22 W.R.F. or for the .22 Automatic. The use of Shorts in the long chamber will not harm the gun unless it is persisted in, when eventually the chamber forward of the short case will become eroded by gas cutting so that the longer shells will upset into the hollow formed and introduced extraction troubles. It will take several thousand shots to do this, however.

I have obtained groups as small as 2½ inch at 100 yards, but that is a more representative average for 50 yards with this class of small-bore repeaters.

Separation of metallic sights to increase the sighting base is necessary for accuracy because we see the sights imperfectly. The most mediocre scope is an improvement on the best metallic sights for most eyes. The principle of aim with the scope is responsible. You look at an image of the target inside the tube with the sight silhouette on it, and not through the sight at the target and front sight as with iron sights. This is true of the scope even in unit power. Magnification is of some aid in fine accuracy if it is not overdone, but resolving power or light and definition are more important. You can hold more accurately because you can see better. There is no range involved in scope aiming. In sight adjustment with the scope the base is the distance between mounts.

### WANTS CHEAP .30-'06 LOADS

**B**ECAUSE of a reduced income, I am trying to make Pyro D. G. and the old 150-grain bullet do the work of the 300-meter load. If my ideas are "all wet," I hope that you can suggest some other load with the same components.—A.N.

**Answer:** If you would reblend your Pyro D. G. powder by mixing it in one great pile and then sift out the fine particles, you should get splendid accuracy with a charge of 40.0 grains weight behind the 150-grain cupro nickel bullet in the .30-'06 case. The muzzle velocity will be approximately 2,250 f.-s. This is a very popular charge for practice shooting because it greatly cuts down the likelihood of metallic fouling and it is a pleasant load to shoot as well as an accurate one. As small a charge as 35.0 grains weight Pyro D. G. has been used behind the 150-grain bullet, but it does not burn as uniformly as the 40-grain charge. A very good charge for long-range target shooting is to use the D. C. M. 172-grain boat-tail bullet and 45.0 grains weight Pyro D. G. This load is good for 600-yard target shooting. Forty-two grains weight should give this bullet about 2,250 f.-s. for an accurate 300-meter load. This charge may also be better with the 150-grain bullet.

Unless you crimp your bullets, I would suggest that you size the case necks .002 inch smaller than the bullet diameter. You can further improve accuracy by segregating the boat-tail bullets into lots, according to the weight, so that the bullet weight in each lot is very nearly uniform.

### LEFT-HAND BOLT ACTIONS

**B**EING that I am a left-handed shooter and considered a fair rifleman, I would like to ask if it is possible for me to secure a left-hand bolt-action rifle, either the Win-

chester or Springfield. I am thinking of buying either of those two makes.—P.M.O.

**Answer:** If you are a left-hand shooter and like the bolt action, you could use either the Springfield or Winchester rifle with right-hand bolt and fit it with the left-hand bolt attachment. This is an auxiliary bolt handle, which clamps to the rifle bolt handle and extends over the top of the receiver to the left side. It was described and advertised in a recent issue of THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN. The name and address of the maker is Mr. H. E. Wales, Bremerton, Washington.

You can also get the Sedgeley Sporter with left-hand action made up of the Springfield action altered for left-hand shooters. You could also have the regular Springfield Sporter or Winchester N. R. A. Type Model 54 Winchester altered to left-hand action by Mr. Sedgeley or by Griffin & Howe. The cost of this work ranges from \$25 to \$40. The cost of the Sedgeley Springfield Sporter with left-hand action is about \$125.

You can also purchase left-hand Mauser sporting rifles in any standard caliber and in .22 rim-fire caliber. The importer is A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

### VERMIN RIFLES FOR VARIOUS RANGES

**I** WOULD like advice on a "chuck" rifle to be used in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where shots will vary from 50 to 100 yards near populated districts. Therefore I need a rifle that uses a cartridge which gives high velocity and few ricochets, very flat trajectory, sufficient energy for clean kills and yet not too loud in its report; also it must be suitable for a scope and yet not too heavy to lug around. Now that is asking a lot of a rifle!

If you consider the "Hornet" cartridge better suited for this purpose, would you prefer the Savage Hornet Sporter?

Would the flat-top, taper-post or cross-hair reticle be best suited for this purpose? How about the Lyman 438? Will it do the trick or should I have a 5-A?—H.T.

**Answer:** The .22 Hornet and Lyman No. 438 Field scope is exactly what you need for woodchucks over the shorter ranges. The 23-D Savage rifle in this caliber is excellent. It would be my preference after shooting two of them against several other rifles. The 438 Field scope can be obtained with the new Lyman ¼ minute "click" target mounts at \$27.50. The regular \$20 scope and mount will also prove satisfactory.

For longer ranges, 150 to 250 yards, I would recommend the 54 N. R. A. Type Winchester equipped with a Noske 4X hunting scope or a 5X target scope. The medium cross-hairs would make the best reticle, but only a post is available in the Noske. This outfit needs a reloading tool to complete it, as you would handload the 60-grain .25-20 bullet for your purpose. The 100-grain cartridge would be satisfactory on deer.

The .25 Remington cartridge in the Model 30-S Remington is ideal when similarly hand-loaded. However, it is a bit light for deer. On the Remington I use the B. & M. 3-X Marksman scope sight exclusive of metallic sights. The Hensoldt 4-X scopes with internal windage adjustment in the Western mounts would be equally good. Any of the target scopes could also be used. This cartridge is very effective up to 200 yards.

I am enclosing literature on these arms.



## BULLET TRAJECTORY AND DROP

I AM attaching hereto a clipping giving the drop in inches for the .30-'06 with 180-gr. ammunition at 2,700 ft.

Taking the "Ideal Handbook," "B. & M. Handbook," Western dope sheet, Winchester dope sheet and all I could ever find on it I seem to get that the following drop applies with nearly all 180-gr. bullets at 2,700 ft. in the .30-'06:

200 yds.: 2.8 in.; 300 yds.: 6.7 in.; 400 yds.: 13 in.; 500 yds.: 22.1 in.

This clipping seems to figure this way: 200 yds.: 3 in.; 300 yds.: 9 in.; 400 yds.: 22 in.; 500 yds.: 50 in.

I use my Zeiss Zeilklein scope for hunting and do not attempt to raise the sight for longer distances but hold over the object I wish to hit and have always figured that if I held over 3 in. at 200 yds., 6 in. at 300 yds., 12 in. at 400 yds., 24 in. at 500 yds. that my bullet would drop those respective inches at those distances. I always sight my rifle in at 100 yds. and always thought that if I held over the object of aim the above number of inches at the corresponding distances that I would hit what I aimed at, providing my hold, pull and estimation of distance was right and by the way it has always seemed to work out O. K. for me; but after reading this clipping I wonder how near right or wrong I am. I would appreciate any information you can give me on this.

Taking into consideration that I sight my rifle to hit the point of aim at 100 yds. and that I do not raise my sight to make the point of impact and the point of aim coincide for longer ranges but hold over the object aimed at enough to compensate for the drop of the bullet at the longer ranges, please tell me just how far you figure I should hold over at the following distances with the following loads:

200, 300, 400, 500 yards with Western 180-gr. boat-tail bullet loaded to 2,600 f. s. velocity.

200, 300, 400, 500 yards with U. S. Cartridge Co. 145-gr. flat-base bullet loaded to 2,850 f. s. velocity.—E.C.

**Answer:** Apparently you have confused drop at the different ranges with trajectory height midway of each of these ranges. Drop is given in inches in relation to a fixed zero at one definite range, like the muzzle, or 100 yards or 200 yards, or whatever range the rifle is sighted in. You have correctly quoted the trajectory of the 180-grain bullet over a 200-yard range as 2.8". That means at 100 yards your bullet would land practically 3" above the line of sight, or point of aim. In order to bring it down to coincide with the point of aim, you would have to lower your sights three minutes of angle, or 3" at 100 yards. Keeping in mind that your gun is exactly zeroed at 200 yards, you have now lowered it 3 minutes of angle at 200 yards, or 6" on the target at that range. Therefore, your drop from the 100-yard zero at

200 yards is 6". Zeroed at 100 yards, you would have to hold 6" high in order to hit the mark at 200 yards, and conversely when zeroed for 200 yards, you would have to hold 3" low at 100 yards.

Now for your definite request for drop figures on the two .30-'06-caliber loads. For the 180-grain boat-tail bullet at 2,600 f. s., you will have to raise 3 minutes of angle for 200 yards from the 100 yard zero, and 6½ minutes of angle for 300 yards from the same zero. A minute of angle is approximately 3" at 300 yards, and you are therefore actually raising your group three times 6½ minutes, or 19.5". In other words 19.5" is your drop at 300 yards with this load in relation to the 100-yard zero. The 145-grain bullet at 2,850 f. s. requires 5 minutes of angle elevation from the 100-yard zero at 300 yards, or 15", indicating a drop of 15" at 300 yards. With this explanation I will merely tabulate the others:

Drop from 100 yards zero (.30-'06 caliber):					
Bullet	M. V.	200 yds.	300 yds.	400 yds.	500 yds.
180-gr.	2700 f. s.	6.0"	18.0"	28.0"	60.0"
180-gr. B.-T.	2600 f. s.	6.0"	19.5"	40.0"	65.0"
145-gr.	2850 f. s.	4.0"	15.0"	36.0"	70.0"

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Attached is remittance of \$3.00, \$1.50 of which is for a year's subscription to THE AMERICAN RIFLEMAN.

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COLT .22 Automatic barrel poor \$12; 30-06 Springfield Service fair \$14; Krag rifle as issued inside perfect \$8; Winchester 32-40 S. S. heavy action inside bad \$5; 10 ga. Zulu \$4; Stevens 410 double like new \$12; 10 revolvers good for parts or display \$7.50; 500 8m/m Lebel ctgs. \$5; 300 11m/m C.F. Vetterli ctgs. \$5 John Pickering, St. Clairsville, Ohio. 3-33

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COMPLETE FILES American Rifleman, March, 1922 to date. Make offer. Will not break set. H. W. Hendrix, Los Gatos, Calif. 3-33

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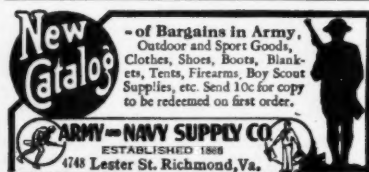
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**TRIPLELOCK 44** Special S&W 6 1/2-inch blued, like new \$27.50; Winchester Hornet, heavy Greener barrel, single set, inside spotless, outside good \$15; 5X Stevens scope and mounts \$7.50; 3 Heavy Winchester rifles, S.S. actions, fine \$5 each. Ballard action, double set, checkmate stock, \$30; 38-40 and 44-40 tools and mounts \$2.50 each. C.O.D. on \$2 M. O. Lloyd Swarthout, 1521 Wash., Boise, Idaho. 3-33

**12 GAUGE** L. C. Smith double, trap grade, 30-inch full, absolutely perfect inside and outside \$40. Clem Miller, Mack, Colo. 3-33

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COLT and other C&B pistols; C&B Squirrel and match rifles; several kinds Muskets; Swords, etc. Riverside double 12 hammer good \$10; Ithaca double 12 Hammerless fair \$10; C. M. Pickel, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. 3-33

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WINCHESTER #54, 30-06, 48W, new condition. WANT—Springfield M1 or N.M. Prefer M1 as issued in like condition. \$12 O'Hare spotting scope, want \$7. W. J. Beckrink, 201 Buffalo St., Jamestown, N. Y. 3-33

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SAVAGE 99G 250-3000, Lyman peep perfect \$30; Colt 32-20 S.A. 7 1/2-inch good \$15; Krag 24-inch peep sights, barrel pitted \$9; WANT—Winchester 52, perfect, or K-22 like condition. D. M. Jones, Spearman, Texas. 3-33

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LYMAN 438 Scope sight—WANT—Springfield Sporter, barrel immaterial. D. V. Fireweed, Smith Center, Kansas. 3-33

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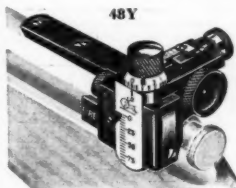
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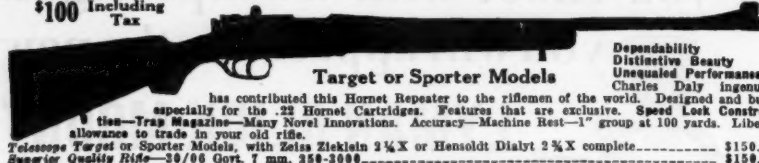
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WANT—POPE Rear Sight on Ballard base, good condition. H. A. Ritter, St. Davids, Pa. 3-33

WANT—Fancy Model 95 Winchester perfect condition. Ray Schaf, Athelstane, Wisc. 3-33

WANT—4 to 6 power rifle telescope, with or without mounts. Cheap for cash. Dr. W. E. Stevens, Windham, Greene Co., N. Y. 3-33

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WANT—"Handloading Ammunition" Mattern, State condition and price. John Malone, 6241 N. Irving Ave., Chicago. 3-33

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WANT—Lyman 438 or 5A scope; also Winchester 52 or Springfield, crank condition. Lowell Ecker, Sedan, Kansas. 3-33

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WANT—22-32 S&W; 22 Reising; 22 Woodsman; 5m/m to 9m/m Foreign Military Automatics; 38 S&W Regulation police; 38-44 Outdoorsman; 38-44 Super Police; 38 Spl. 4 1/2-inch Officers Model; 45 S&W; 30-06 Remington or Winchester; Springfield as issued; Action only '99 Savage; 16 Remington Pump or Auto. Ray Welker, 406 N. Harvey, Oak Park, Ill. 3-33

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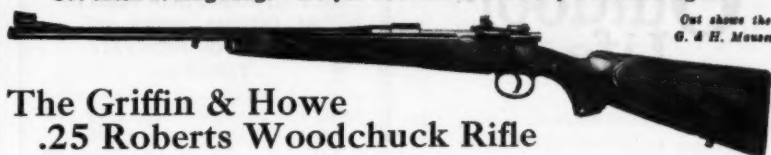
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455 WEBLEY \$15; 7.63 Mauser and stock \$24; Two beautiful 44 S&W Russian, S.A. pistols for \$70; S&W 44 Russian \$10; S&W 45 \$14; Colt 36 Cap and ball like new \$14; 30-06 Sporters \$65; Stevens Lord \$14; Colt 32 target and tools \$20; S&W 38 6-inch \$14; Krag \$10; Allen pepper-box \$7; Savage 25-20 or 32-20 \$11 each. Winchester Niedner mounts \$9; Pearl or Stag Colt rings for Officers Model \$3 pair; New Pecker 10X1-1/4 \$45. Fred Anderson, 251 Main, Hackensack, N. J. 3-33

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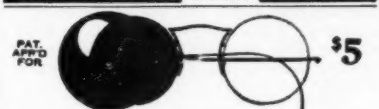
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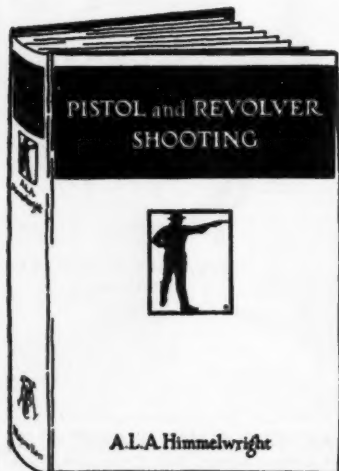
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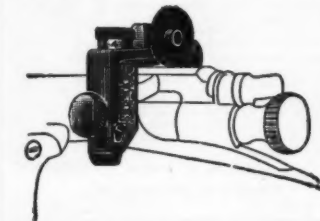
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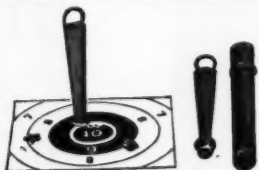
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The Western bullet recovered from

this rhino is pictured at the right, with others taken from wart hog, sable antelope, and roan antelope shot by Mr. Ashley in Rhodesia.

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Western Lubaloy .30-06, 220 grain solid point bullet recovered from rhino. The bullet entered front shoulder. Penetrated hide and muscle and broke the shoulder bone.



Front shot on wart hog. This .30-06, 220 grain Western Lubaloy soft point bullet ticked one of the tusks, went in behind the eye, and was found lodging against a rear hip bone. Range 20 yards.



This Western Lubaloy .30-06, 220 grain soft point bullet was recovered from sable antelope. It entered the right shoulder, quartering down through the heart and chest cavity. Range 10 yards.



Western Lubaloy .30-06, 220 grain soft point bullet recovered from roan antelope. The shot was from behind. The bullet penetrated between the ribs and hit the shoulder on the opposite side. Range 70 yards.

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